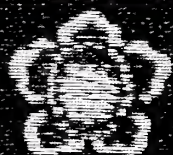
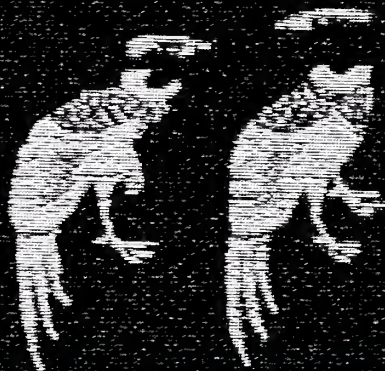


KOREA: FACT AND FANCY



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KOREA: FACT AND FANCY

BEING A REPUBLICATION OF TWO BOOKS
ENTITLED "KOREAN TALES" AND
"A CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX"

BY

DR. HORACE N. ALLEN

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METHODIST PUBLISHING HOUSE
SEOUL, KOREA

1904

PUBLISHERS' NOTE.

The first part of this volume was published by Dr. Horace N. Allen, in New York, 1889, while he was Secretary of the Korean Legation in Washington, under the title of "Korean Tales." As the book has long been out of print and there seems to be quite a demand for it, we have induced Dr. Allen to allow us to republish it with footnotes bringing certain facts down to date.

The last portion of the volume was published by Dr. Allen, for private distribution, in Seoul in 1901 and 1903. There are so many calls for this useful work of reference that we have prevailed upon Dr. Allen to allow us to publish it in the interests of the public. The two books "Korean Tales" and "A Chronological Index" now appear as one volume under the title of "Korea: Fact and Fancy."

METHODIST PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Seoul, Korea, 1904.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
I.—INTRODUCTORY.....	9
The Country, People, and Government.	
II.—DESCRIPTIVE.....	17
Sights in and about the Capital.	
III.—THE RABBIT AND OTHER LEGENDS.....	27
Stories of Birds and Animals.	
IV.—THE ENCHANTED WINE JUG.....	35
Or, Why the Cat and Dog are Enemies.	
V.—CHING YUH AND KYAIN OO.....	46
The Trials of Two Heavenly Lovers.	
VI.—HYUNG BO AND NAHL BO.....	68
Or, The Swallow-King's Rewards.	
VII.—CHUN YANG.....	85
The Faithful Dancing-Girl Wife.	
VIII.—SIM CHUNG.....	109
The Dutiful Daughter.	
IX.—HONG KIL TONG.....	121
Or, The Adventures of an Abused Boy.	

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

- PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION, - - 141
- PART I. Pages 145-156.—From the beginning of the Christian Era to the year of the first independent treaty, 1876.
- PART II. Pages 157-238.—From the first treaty to the signing of Protocol with Japan, Feb. 23, 1904.
Pages 237-238 give a list of Decorative Honors.
- PART III. Pages 239-240.—A complete list of Korean Treaties and Agreements.
- PART IV. Pages 241-259.—Lists of the Foreign Consular and Diplomatic officials in Korea, from the first establishment of Legations and Consulates.
- PART V. Pages 260-264.—A list of the Chiefs of the Korean Foreign Office since the establishment of the latter, with a list of Korean Diplomatic Services.
- PART VI. Pages 265-267.—A list of the Commissioners of Customs of the Korean service. Also a list of the Decorations conferred upon the Emperor of Korea and his officials.
- PART VII. Pages 268-271.—List of Books on Korea.
- ALPHABETICAL INDEX, - - - 272-285

INTRODUCTORY.

KOREA, Corea, or Chosen (morning calm) occupies the peninsula hanging down from Manchuria and Russian Siberia between China and Japan, and extending from the 33d to the 43d parallels of north latitude.

The area, including the outlying islands, is about one hundred thousand square miles. The population, according to the most reliable estimate, is a little more than sixteen millions. Yet, as the people live in cities, towns, and hamlets, the country does not seem to be thickly settled.

The climate varies much at the extremities of the peninsula, owing to the fact that the southern portion is somewhat affected by the warm southern currents that give Japan its tropical climate, but which are warded off from Korea proper by the Japanese islands. The climate of the central and northern provinces is much the same as that of the northern central United States, with fewer changes. The large river at the capital is not uncommonly frozen over for weeks at a time during the winter, so that heavy carts pass over on the ice. Ice is always preserved for general use in summer.

The country is decidedly mountainous, and well watered. Heavy timber abounds in the northeast. The valleys are very fertile and are well tilled, as the people are mainly devoted to agriculture.

NOTE—Population. Better information has modified this estimate. Korea probably has no more than eight million inhabitants.

The mineral resources have only been developed in a crude way, yet sufficiently to demonstrate the great wealth of the ore deposits. Especially is this true in reference to the gold mines.

The most pessimistic visitors to Korea are unstinted in their praise of the beautiful scenery, which is fully appreciated by the natives as well. From ancient times they have had guide-books setting forth the natural charms of particular localities; and excursions to distant places for the sole purpose of enjoying the views are a common occurrence.

The King rules as absolute monarch. He is assisted by the Prime-Minister and his two associates—the ministers of the Left and Right. Next to these come the heads of the six departments of Etiquette and Ceremonies, Finance, War, Public Works, Justice, and Registration, with the heads of the two new departments that have been added as the result of the opening up of foreign intercourse—the Foreign (or outside) Office, and the Home (or interior) Office. This body of officials forms the grand council of the King.

Each of the eight provinces is ruled by a governor, who has under him prefects, local magistrates, supervisors of hamlets, and petty officials, so that the whole scale makes a very complete system and affords no lack of officials.

NOTE—Mineral resources. There are now (1904) two prosperous mining enterprises in progress in Korea—The American and British concessions, while the Germans, French, Japanese and Russians also have concessions. The American mines are operated on a large scale, running some 240 stamps with a cyanide plant, and employing some 80 western foreigners, 250 Japanese, and hundreds of Chinese and Koreans.

The King assumed the title of Emperor in 1897.

The Registration Department does not now exist and the influential Department of the Household has been created.

The Council of State took the place of the Cabinet in 1896.

The provinces have been divided so that there are now thirteen instead of eight.

There are several special officers appointed by the King, one of whom is the government inspector, whose duty it is to go about in disguise, learn the condition of the people, and ascertain if any magistrate abuses his office and oppresses the people unjustly. Any such he may bring to speedy justice.

The present Dynasty has existed 498 years. Being founded by a revolting general named Ye, it is known as the Ye Dynasty. The King's name, however, is never used. He is almost sacred to his people. Those officials of sufficiently high rank to go in before him bow to the ground in his presence, and only speak when spoken to; then they use a highly honorific language only understood at court.

The revenues are paid in kind, hence the annual income of an official may consist of a certain quantity of rice, and other products, in addition to his money compensation. The King, also, has the whole revenue resulting from the sale of the ginseng, for which the country is noted. This forms his private purse.

The currency is the common copper cash, worth some twelve hundred to the Mexican dollar; though now that the new mint is in operation, copper, silver, and gold coins are being made. The old perforated cash will, however, be hard to supplant, owing to its convenience in small transactions.

Banks proper do not exist; though the government does a kind of banking business in granting orders on various provincial offices, so that a travelling official need not be burdened with much ready money. A number of large brokers at the capital assist in the government financial transactions.

All unoccupied land belongs to the King, but any man may take up a homestead, and, after tilling it and paying taxes on it for a period of three years, it becomes his own, and must be purchased should the government need it.

NOTE—Nickel five cent pieces have largely taken the place of the copper "cash."

Deeds are given in the form of receipts and quit-claims by the seller. These may be registered with the local magistrate. Wills, as understood in western countries, are not executed; though a father wishing to provide especially for the children of his concubines may make a will, or statement, the proper execution of which devolves upon the eldest son.

Records of the births of males are kept, as are also records of death, but these are not always reliable. All males of fifteen years of age are registered at the Hang Sung Poo, or Department of Registration, which issues to them tablets bearing their name and address. Children are also generally provided with these tablets, to prevent their getting lost.

The people are well built and strong, as a rule. They are a loyal, contented race, not grasping, and rather too easy in disposition. They are intelligent and learn with great ease. Possessed of many characteristics in common with their neighbors, the Chinese and Japanese, they yet seem to have a personality indicative of a different parentage, which continually calls forth inquiry as to their origin. In some slight degree they resemble the aborigines of America, and it is believed that their ancestors came from the north:—the question opens up a fertile field for study. Their written records are said to date back three thousand years. Their traditional first king descended from heaven five thousand years ago. With a civilization of such age they might well be excused for so long barring their door against the new civilization of the young nations of the West. While, as a matter of fact, the difference existing between the two is more one of degree than essence, perhaps more vices may be found in the civilization of the West than are known to this people. And, with a few exceptions, the virtues taught by the modern civilization have been practised for centuries behind the bars of isolation that shut in this self-satisfied people.

The people dress in imported cotton sheetings mostly,

padding them well with cottonwool for winter use and using the plain bleached white, or dyeing the cloth a light shade of blue or green. Rice is the staple article of food in the central and southern provinces; wheat enters more largely into the diet of the northern people. Their cattle are as large and fine as may be found anywhere; the people eat much beef, and hides are a prominent article of export. Their houses are well built and comfortable; foreigners adapt them to their own use with little trouble. The houses are heated by means of a system of flues underneath the floor, which is made of large flagstone placed over the flues and well cemented; over all thick, strong, oil paper is placed, making a rich, dark, highly polished floor, through which no smoke can come, though it is always agreeably warm. The houses are all one story, built around a court, and several sets of buildings, each within a separate wall, usually make up a gentleman's compound. The buildings are covered with a thick layer of earth and capped with tile laid on in graceful curves. This roof insures coolness in summer. The rooms are made almost air-tight by the plentiful use of paper on the walls outside and in, as well as for doors and windows.

There are three great classes in Korea: the nobility, the middle class, and the commoners. A commoner, not of the proscribed orders, may rise to nobility by successfully passing the competitive examinations. The officials are appointed from the noble classes.

The language is peculiar to the country, and while written official documents are done in the common character of China and Japan, the spoken language of neither of these people is understood in Korea. The native language of Korea possesses an alphabet and grammar, and is polysyllabic, thus resembling English more than it does Chinese.

In religious matters the Koreans are peculiar in that they may be said to be without a religion, properly

NOTE—Competitive examinations have not been held since the Japan-China war of 1894.

speaking. Prior to the advent of the present dynasty, Buddhism reigned, but for 498 years it has been in such disfavor that no priest dare enter a walled city. They still maintain temples in the mountains, but exert but little if any influence. In morals the people are Confucionists, and their reverent devotion to their ancestors may serve in part as a religion. In times of distress they "pray to Heaven," and seem really to be very devoutly inclined.

Christianity came into disfavor through the indiscretion of its early teachers. The distrust is slowly passing away now, and missionaries are openly employed in doing the educational work that must precede any successful attempt to secure the adoption of beliefs so radically different from all existing ideas.

Some of the results of the outside intercourse that has been indulged in for the past eight years may be mentioned. A maritime customs service, under the charge of American and European officers, is in very successful operation. So is a hospital, supported by the government and operated by American physicians, gratuitously furnished by the American Presbyterian Mission. The government supports a school for which American teachers are employed. American military officers have charge of the reorganization of the army and conduct a school for the purpose of instructing the young officers. A mint, machine-shops, powder-mills, silk filatures, an electric light and a telegraph and cable line are some of the new institutions recently adopted and, as a rule, now in successful operation. Steamships have also been purchased more for the purpose of transporting tribute rice than as

NOTE—Since the Japan-China war of 1894 Buddhist priests are allowed to enter the Capital and cities.

Of outside institutions herein mentioned, the only one surviving in 1904 is the very successful Maritime Customs under foreign control. The Hospital is now entirely supported by the American Presbyterian Board of Missions. Schools are now maintained for language study, under the charge of teachers employed by the Government, from America, England, France, Russia, Germany, Japan and China. New

a nucleus for a navy. In regard to the relations existing between Korea and China the reader is respectfully referred to a paper delivered before the Amercian Oriental Society by the Chinese scholar, W. W. Rockhill, U. S. Secretary of Legation at Pekin, and contained in Vol. III. of the Society's publications for 1888. In his preface Mr. Rockhill says:

"The nature of Korea's relations with China has for the last thirty years been a puzzle for Western nations. Were they—with the ambiguous utterance of the Chinese Government before them that 'Korea, though a vassal and tributary state of China, was entirely independent so far as her government, religion, and intercourse with foreign States were concerned'—to consider it as an integral part of the Chinese Empire, or should they treat it as a sovereign state, enjoying absolute international rights?

"The problem was practically solved by the conclusion of the treaty between Japan, and later on the United States, and Korea, but this has not materially altered the nature of the relations existing for the last four centuries, at least between China and its so-called vassal. That China has, however, derived profit from the opening of Korea to the commerce of nations, there can be no doubt, for she, too, being at liberty to conclude treaties with Korea and open this new market to her merchants, has done so, like other nations, though she has chosen to call her treaty by the euphonious name of 'commercial and trade regulations for the subjects of China and Korea,' and her diplomatic representative in Seoul, 'Minister Resident for political and commercial affairs.' What China's relations with Korea were prior to the opening of the latter kingdom by the treaty of 1883, I propose to

institutions are a railroad twenty five miles long connecting Seoul and Chemulpo, started by Americans and completed by Japanese; a railroad to connect Seoul and Fusan (280 miles) is now being built by Japanese; an electric lighting and street railway plant is now being successfully operated in Seoul by Americans.

show in the following pages, taking as my authorities official Chinese publications and writings of men in official position."

NOTE—Japan waged a successful war against China in 1894 to establish the independence of Korea and to abolish once for all the Chinese claims to suzerainty over Korea.

KOREA :

FACT AND FANCY.

DESCRIPTIVE.

SEOUL—THE CAPITAL.

As "Paris is France," so Seoul may be said to be Korea, for it is the centre from which nearly every thing for the country either originates or is disseminated. Officers ruling over country districts usually have their "house in town," and expect to spend a portion, at least, of their time within the walls of the capital. While some of the provincial capitals are said to contain more people and to be more celebrated for certain reasons, Seoul is the home of the King and the Mecca of his faithful subjects. A description of this city may, therefore, answer for all. The capital is a city of some 300,000 inhabitants, half of whom, perhaps, live in the extensive suburbs without the walls. It lies in a basin of granite sand, surrounded by high mountains and their projecting ridges, over which climbs the high, thick, encircling wall of masonry; pierced at convenient points by massive, pagoda-roofed gates, amply strong enough for defense against the weapons of war in use at the time of building this great relic of seclusion.

NOTE—Seoul is by far the largest and most important city in Korea.

The city is traversed by broad avenues from which runs a perfect labyrinth of narrow streets. Originally none of these streets were less than twenty feet wide, and some of the avenues leading up to the imposing gates of the palaces are even now a good two hundred feet in width. But the streets have all been encroached upon by the little temporary thatched booths of the petty retail dealers, so that, with the exception of the approaches to the palaces, the line is broken, the streets made tortuous, and only here and there a broad open spot indicates the original width of the thoroughfare. Originally every street was furnished with its sewer—open in the smaller streets, while the avenues were drained by great covered sewers of stonework. Occasionally the proprietor of one of the little temporary booths would put a foundation under his structure, bridging over the sewer, until now the streets have in many cases become mere crooked alleys, and but for the bountiful rains, the excellent natural drainage, and the character of the soil, the mortality would be very great instead of being less than in ordinary American cities. No attempt is made towards street decoration, as that would attract the attention of thieves. The magnificent grounds of a nobleman, with their artificial lakes, flower gardens, water-worn pillars of ancient rock and quaintly twisted trees, may be enclosed by a row of tumble-down, smoke-begrimed servant-quarters that would never indicate the beauty to be found hidden within its forbidding exterior.

Travellers never seem to realize that a street in the East is apt to be but a "way" between two points, and as the usual Oriental odors greet their nostrils and their eyes rest on the dirty servants and their dirtier hovels, they at once denounce the whole town.

There is attraction enough, however, in a Korean street for any one who is in search of strange sights.

NOTE—After the Japan-China war of 1894 most of the streets of Seoul were so improved as to now present a very much better appearance.

Looking down one of the broad thoroughfares of Seoul from a point on the city wall, the sun's rays, falling on the light-colored gowns of the pedestrians as they saunter along amid the bulls and ponies, produce a kaleidoscopic effect that is certainly charming. Passing down into the throng it will be seen to be made up mostly of men, with here and there a group of common women, each closely veiled with a bright green gown, made like the long outer garment of the men, and possessing little sleeves of crimson. This strange garment is never worn, but is always used as a covering for the fair (?) face. Tradition teaches that in ancient times, when wars were frequent, veils were discarded and these gowns were worn by the wives and sisters, that, in case of sudden call to arms, they could be given to their husbands and brothers to be worn to battle—hence the red sleeves, upon which the gory sword was to be wiped.

The peculiar gauze "stove-pipe" hat of the men, about which so much has been said, also has its origin in tradition, as follows: In ancient days conspiracies were common; to prevent these an edict was issued compelling all men to wear great earthenware hats, the size of an umbrella (type of the mourner's hat in Korea today, except that the latter is made of finely woven basket work). This law became very odious, for in addition to the weight of the hats, not more than a very few men could come close enough to converse, and even then spies could hear their necessarily loud whispering. Little by little, therefore, the law began to be infringed upon till the people got down to the present airy structure of horsehair, silk, and bamboo.

Another story is, that petty wars being too frequent between rival sections, all men were compelled to wear these umbrella hats of clay. In case one became broken the possessor was punished by decapitation—naturally they stopped their fighting and took care of their hats till the law was repealed.

The custom of wearing white so extensively as they do is also accounted for by tradition. Mourning is a serious business in Korea, for on the death of a father the son must lay aside his gay robes and clothe himself in unbleached cotton of a very coarse texture. He wraps his waist with a rope girdle, and puts on the umbrella hat, which conceals the whole upper portion of his person. For further protection against intrusion he carries a white fan, and, should he smoke, his pipe must be wrapped with white. For three years he must wear this guise and must do no work, so that the resources of even a large and prosperous family may be thus exhausted.

Should a king die, the whole nation would be compelled to don this mourning garb, or rather they would be compelled to dress in white—the mourning color. Once, during a period of ten years, three kings died, necessitating a constant change of dress on the part of the people and a great outlay of money, for a Korean wardrobe is extensive and costly. Tradition has it, therefore, that, to be ready for the caprice of their kings in the future, the people adopted white as the national color.

The nobility and wealthy persons who can afford it, dress in rich gayly colored silks, and even the common people add a little blue or green to their outside robes, so that when they wander about over the beautiful green hills in their favorite pastime of admiring the natural beauties of a remarkably beautiful and well preserved landscape, their bright gowns but add to the general effect. And a long procession of monks emerging from their high mountain temple and descending along the green mountain path might be taken for a company of the spirits with which their literature abounds; especially will this be the case if, as is common, the region of the temple is shrouded with clouds. But little of home life is seen along the streets, and the favored ones who may pass the great gates and traverse

the many courts which lead to the fine inclosures of the nobility would see but little of home life, as the women have quarters by themselves, and are only seen by the men of their own family.

It is pleasant, however, to see the little groups of the working class sitting around the fire which is cooking their evening meal and at the same time heating the platform of paper and cement-covered stones which form the floor of their bed chamber, and on which they will spread their mats and sleep. They will all be found to be smoking, and if tobacco was ever a blessing to any people it is to the lower classes in Korea, who find in it their greatest comfort. No one could see the solid enjoyment taken by a Korean coolie with his pipe without blessing the weed.

As the fires burn low, and one by one the smokers have knocked the ashes from their pipes and sought the warm stone floor, a deep stillness settles over the profoundly dark city. The rich, deep notes of a great centrally located bell ring out as the watchman draws back a huge suspended beam of wood, and releasing it, lets it strike the bronze side of the heavy bell, from which vibration after vibration is sent forth upon the still night-air.

Some weird music, which has been likened to that of Scotch bagpipes, is heard from the direction of the city gates, and the traveller, who is still threading the streets to his abode, feels thankful that he has arrived in time, for now the massive gates are closed, and none may enter without royal permission. The street traveller will also hasten to his home or stopping-place, for between the ringing of the evening chimes and the tolling of the bell to announce the approach of dawn, all men must absent

NOTE—This ceremony for the closing of the gates was abandoned after the Japan-China war of 1894. The operation of the electric street railway, moreover, has compelled the opening of several of the city gates at night.

themselves from the streets, which then are taken possession of by the women, who even then, as they flit about from house to house with their little paper lanterns, go veiled lest some passing official should see their faces.¹

The midnight stillness is broken by the barking of countless dogs, but as cats are in disfavor their serenades are seldom heard. Another sound is often in busy times heard throughout the whole night. It is peculiar to Korea, and to one who has lived long in the country it means much. It is the drumming of the Korean laundry. To give the light-colored gowns their highly prized lustre they must be well pounded; for this purpose the cloth is wrapped around a long hard roller which is fixed in a low frame, two women then sit facing each other with, in each hand, a round, hard stick, something like a small base-ball bat, and they commence beating the cloth, alternating so as to make quite a musical tinkle.

Heard at some distance this rhythmic rattle is not unpleasant, and one is assured that in the deep night that has settled so like a pall over the city, two persons are wide-awake and industriously engaged, while, when the tapping ceases for a bit, one is comforted with the thought that the poor things are enjoying a rich bit of gossip, or welcoming a friend who is more fortunate in having finished her ironing in time to enjoy the freedom of the night.

Inside the Palace the night is turned into day as nearly as can be done by the electric light. The business of the government is mostly transacted at night that the wheels of administration may run smoothly during the day. At sundown several lights may be seen on the summit of the beautiful ever green south mountain which

¹ This law has recently been repealed, owing to the fact that bad men often molested the women, who are usually possessed of costly jewels. The husbands are now allowed on the streets as a protection, since even the police were unable to suppress the outrages alone.

forms the southern limit of the city; as does a grim stony peak on the north serve a similar purpose on that side. The south mountain faces the Palaces. It also commands a good view of the outlying peaks, upon some of which, situated in suitable localities, are stationed watchmen, so placed as to command a view of others farther and farther removed; thus forming lines from the distant borders of the country to the capital. On these peaks small signal-fires are nightly kindled, and as the lights are seen by the watchman on the south mountain, he builds the proper number of fires upon little altars in full view of the Palace. Then a body of gray old officers go in before His Majesty, and bowing their heads to the floor, make known the verdict of the signal-fires, as to whether peace reigns in the borders or not. Soon after this the officials assemble and the business of the government begins, the King giving his personal attention to all matters of importance.

There are three palace inclosures in the city, only one of which is occupied. One is an old ruined place that was built for the use of a ruler who chanced to be regent for his father, and as he could not reside in the Palace proper this smaller place was prepared for him. The buildings now are in ruins, while the large grounds are used by the foreign silk expert as a nursery for mulberry-trees.

The present Palace includes some hundreds of acres, and is the home of more than three thousand attendants. The grounds are beautifully diversified by little lakes of several acres in extent, one of which surrounds a magnificent and stately pavilion, supported on great stone pillars,—a fine picture and description of this, and other parts of the Palace, may be found in Mr. Lowell's

NOTE—The system of signal lights was made unnecessary by the advent of the electric telegraph and was given up after the Japan-China war of 1894.

There is now a new palace adjoining the American and British Legations. The Emperor resides in this new palace, which is insignificant in comparison with the East and West Palaces.

"Chosen." The other lake possesses a bright little pagoda-like pavilion, around which plays a steam launch, dividing the lotus flowers which grow in the water, and startling the swan, duck, and other aquatic animals that make this their home.

These lakes are fed and drained by a mountain stream that enters and leaves the Palace inclosure, through water-gates built under the walls. Some of the bridges spanning this brook are quaint pieces of artistic masonry, having animals carved in blocks of stone, represented in the act of plunging into the liquid depths below. This carved stone work abounds throughout the Palace buildings; the largest of which is the great Audience-Hall, with its mast-like pillars supporting a ceiling at an elevation of near one hundred feet above the tiled floor.

The dwelling-houses of the Royal Family are built upon the banks of one of the small lakes, and are surrounded by walls for greater seclusion. The rooms are furnished with costly articles from European markets, together with the finest native furniture. Foreign-trained cooks are employed, and the dinners sometimes given to distinguished foreign guests are in entire accord with modern western methods. Royalty is never present at these banquets, which are presided over by one of the heads of departments; the Royal Family, maybe, witnessing the novel sight from a secluded place where their presence may not be known.

The King only leaves the Palace upon certain occasions, as when he goes to bow before the tombs of his ancestors. On these occasions the streets are cleared of the little straw-thatched booths of the petty retail merchants as well as of all other unsightly objects. The street is roped off and sprinkled with fresh earth, and the people don their holiday garb, for it is indeed a great gala day to them. The procession is a gorgeous relic of mediæval times, with bits of the present strangely incor-

NOTE.—This ceiling is probably not so high as stated.

porated. There may be regiments of soldiers in the ancient fiery coats of mail, preceded or followed by soldiers dressed in the queer hybrid uniforms of the modern army, and bearing the bayoneted rifles of the present day, instead of the quaint matchlock-guns and ugly spears of the ancient guard. The wild, weird music of the native bands may be followed by the tooting of the buglers of the modern soldiery.

The strange one-wheeled chair of an official, with its numbers of pushers and supporters, will probably be followed by an artillery company dragging Gatling guns. His Majesty himself will be borne in a great throne-like chair of red work, supported on the shoulders of thirty-two oddly attired bearers, while high officials in the government service may be mounted on horse back, or borne in less pretentious chairs. The length of the procession varies, but it is seldom less than an hour in passing a given place.

The King is thirty-eight years of age. The Queen is one year his senior. The Crown Prince is fifteen years old, and has no brothers or sisters. Foreigners who have been granted an audience with the King are always pleased with his affability and brightness. He is quick of perception and very progressive. By having foreign newspapers translated to him he keeps fully abreast of the times. He is kind-hearted to a fault, and much concerned for the welfare of his people. His word is law, and an official would never think of failing to carry out his instructions or perish in the attempt. Owing to his great seclusion and the amount of ceremony with which he is hedged in, and the fact that, as a rule, nothing disagreeable must be brought to his notice, he is somewhat at the mercy of his favorites; and a trusted eunuch, having the King's ear continually, may become a great power for good or bad as the case may be. As decapitation is the usual punishment for most crimes, however, and as an official who should deceive

the King would probably meet with such an end, the responsibility of the place is apt to sober an otherwise fickle mind and insure honest reports.

NOTE—The present Emperor was born September 8, 1852.

THE RABBIT, AND OTHER LEGENDS.

STORIES OF BIRDS AND ANIMALS.

THE Koreans are great students of Nature. Nothing seems to escape their attention as they plod through the fields or saunter for pleasure over the green hills. A naturally picturesque landscape is preserved in its freshness by the law that forbids the cutting of timber or fuel in any but prescribed localities. The necessity that compels the peasants to carefully rake together all the dried grass and underbrush for fuel, causes even the rugged mountain sides to present the appearance of a gentleman's well kept park, from which the landscape gardener has been wisely excluded.

Nature's beauty in Korea may be said to be enhanced rather than marred by the presence of man; since the bright tints of the ample costume worn by all lends a quaint charm to the view. The soil-begrimed white garments of the peasants at work in the fields are not especially attractive at short range; but the foot-traveller, clad in a gorgeous gown of light-colored muslin, adds a pleasant touch to the general effect, as he winds about the hills following one of the "short-cut" paths; while the flowing robes of brightly colored silk worn by the frequent parties of gentry who may be met, strolling for recreation, are a positive attraction. Nor are these groups uncommon. The climate during most of the year is so delightful; the gentry are so pre-eminently a people of leisure, and are so fond of sight-seeing, games, and music, that they may be continually met taking a stroll through the country.

As has been said, nothing out-of-doors seems to have escaped their attention. The flowers that carpet the

earth from snow till snow have each been named and their seasons are known.

The *mah-hah* in-doors throws out its pretty sessile blossoms upon the leafless stem sometimes before the snows have left, as though summer were borne upon winter's bare arm with no leafy spring to herald her approach. Then the autumn snows and frosts often arrive before the great chrysanthemums have ceased their blooming, while, between the seasons of the two heralds, bloom myriads of pretty plants that should make up a veritable botanical paradise. Summer finds the whole hill-sides covered with the delicate fluffy bloom of the pink azaleas, summoning forth the bands of beauty seekers who have already admired the peach and the plum orchards. Great beds of nodding lilies of the valley usher in the harvest, and even the forest trees occasionally add their weight of blossoms to the general effect.

The coming and going of the birds is looked for, and the peculiarities and music of each are known. As a rule, they are named in accordance with the notes they utter; the pigeon is the *pe-dul-key*; the crow the *kaw-mah-gue*; the swallow the *chap-pie*, and so on. One bird—I think it is the oriole—is associated with a pretty legend to the effect that, once upon a time, one of the numerous ladies at court had a love affair with one of the palace officials—a Mr. Kim. It was discovered, and the poor thing lost her life. Her spirit could not be killed, however, and, unappeased, it entered this bird, in which form she returned to the palace and sang, "*Kim-pul-lah-go*," "*Kim-pul, Kim-pul-lah-go*," then, receiving no response, she would mournfully entreat—" "*Kim-poh-go-sip-so*," "*Kim-poh-go-sip-so*." Now, in the language of Korea, "*Kim-pul-lah-go*" means, "call Kim" or "tell Kim to come," and "*Kim-poh-go-sip-so*" means "I want to see Kim." So, even to this day, the women and children feel sad when they hear these plaintive notes, and unconsciously their hearts go out in pity for the poor lone lover who is ever searching in vain for her Kim.

Another bird of sadness is the cuckoo, and the women dislike to hear its homesick notes echoing across the valleys.

The *pe chu kuh ruk* is a bird that sings in the wild mountain places and warns people that robbers are near. When it comes to the hamlets and sings, the people know that the rice crop will be a failure, and that they will have to eat millet.

The crow is in great disfavor, as it eats dead dog, and brings the dread fever—*Yim pyung*.

The magpie—that impudent, noisy nuisance,—however, is in great favor, so much so that his great ugly nest is safe from human disturbance, and his presence is quite acceptable, especially in the morning. He seems to be the champion of the sparrows that colonize the thick roofs and build their little mud houses underneath the tiles, for when one of the great lazy house-snakes comes out to sun himself after a meal of young sparrows the bereaved parents and friends at once fly off for the saucy magpie, who comes promptly and dashes at the snake's head amid the encouraging jabbering of the sparrows. They usually succeed in driving the reptile under the tiles.

Should the magpie come to the house with his (excuse for a) song in the morning, good news may be expected during the day; father will return from a long journey; brother will succeed in his (civil-service) examination and obtain rank, or good news will be brought by post. Should the magpie come in the afternoon with his jargon, a guest—not a friend—may be expected with an appetite equal to that of a family of children; while, if the magpie comes after dark, thieves may be dreaded.

This office of house-guard is also bestowed upon the domestic goose. Aside from its beauty, this bird is greatly esteemed for its daring in promptly sounding an alarm, should any untimely visitor enter the court, as well as for its bravery in boldly pecking at and, in some cases, driving out the intruder.

The wild goose is one of the most highly prized birds

in Korea. It always participates in the wedding ceremonies; for no man would think himself properly married had he not been presented by his bride with a wild goose, even though the bird were simply hired for the occasion. The reason for this is that these observing people once noticed that a goose, whose mate was killed, returned to the place year after year to mourn her loss; and such constancy they seek, by this pretty custom, to commend to their wives. They further pledge each other at this time in these words: "Black is the hair that now crowns our heads, yet when it has become as white as the fibres of the onion root, we shall still be found faithful to each other."

The white heron seems to be the especial friend of man. Many are the tales told of the assistance it has rendered individuals. In one case the generous-hearted creature is said to have pecked off its bill in its frantic attempts to ring a temple bell for the salvation of a man. One of the early stories relates how a hunter, having shot an arrow through the head of a snake that was about to devour some newly hatched herons, was in turn saved by the mother bird, who pecked to death a snake that had gotten into the man's stomach while he was drinking at a spring. The pecking, further, was so expertly done as not to injure the man.

The sparrows are everywhere welcome, while the thievish sparrows are killed as often as possible; the former live in the roofs of the houses, and usually awaken the inmates by their delighted chattering at each recurrence of dawn. A charming story is told of a sparrow's rewarding a kind man who had rescued it from a snake and bound up its broken leg. The anecdote is too long to be related in this connection further than to say that the bird gave the man a seed which, being planted, brought him a vast fortune, while a seed given to his wicked brother, who was cruel to the sparrows, worked his ruin. The bird held in the highest favor, however, is the stork. It is engraved in jade and gold and embroidered in silk, as the insignia of

rank for the nobility. It is the bird that soars above the battle, and calls down success upon the Korean arms. In its majestic flight it is supposed to mount to heaven; hence its wisdom, for it is reputed to be a very wise bird. A man was once said to have ridden to heaven on the back of a huge stork, and judging from the great strength of a pair the writer once had as pets, the people are warranted in believing that, in the marvellous days of the ancients, these birds were used for purposes of transportation.

The animals, too, have their stories, and in Korea, as in some other parts of the world, the rabbit seems to come off best, as a rule. One very good story is told concerning a scrape the rabbit got himself into because of his curiosity, but out of which he extricated himself at the expense of the whole fraternity of water animals.

It seems that on one occasion the king of fishes was a little indiscreet, and while snapping greedily at a worm, got a hook through his nose. He succeeded in breaking the line, and escaped having his royal bones picked by some hungry mortal, but he was still in a great dilemma, for he could in no way remove the cruel hook.

His finny majesty grew very ill; all the officials of his kingdom were summoned and met in solemn council. From the turtle to the whale, each one wore an anxious expression, and did his best at thinking. At last the turtle was asked for his opinion, and announced his firm belief that a poultice made from the fresh eye of a rabbit would remove the disorder of their sovereign at once. He was listened to attentively, but his plan was conceded to be impracticable, since they had no fresh rabbit eyes or any means of obtaining them. Then the turtle again came to the rescue, and said that he had a passing ac-

NOTE—Considerable liberty had to be taken with this text in order to make it suitable for publication, notably in selecting the eye of the rabbit for another organ. Similar liberties had to be taken with the texts of the following stories, which should be called adaptations, rather than translations.

quaintance with the rabbit, whom he had occasionally seen when walking along the beach, and that he would endeavor to bring him to the palace, if the doctors would then take charge of the work, for the sight of blood disagreed with him, and he would ask to absent himself from the further conduct of the case. He was royally thanked for his offer, and sent off in haste, realizing full well that his career was made in case he succeeded, while he would be very much unmade if he failed.

'T was a very hot day as the fat turtle dragged himself up the hill-side, where he fortunately espied the rabbit. The latter, having jumped away a short distance, cocked his ears, and looked over his back to see who was approaching. Perceiving the turtle, he went over and accosted him with, "What are you doing away up here, sir?"

"I simply came up for a view. I have always heard that the view over the water from your hills was excellent, but I can't say it pays one for the trouble of coming up," and the turtle wiped off his long neck and stretched himself out to cool off in the air.

"You are not high enough; just come with me if you want to see a view," and the rabbit straightened up as if to start.

"No, indeed! I have had enough for once. I prefer the water. Why, you should see the magnificent sights down there. There are beautiful green forests of waving trees, mountains of cool stones, valleys and caves, great open plains made beautiful by companies of brightly robed fishes, royal processions from our palaces, and, best of all, the water bears you up, and you go everywhere without exertion. No, let me return, you have nothing on this dry, hot earth worth seeing." The turtle turned to go, but the rabbit musingly followed. At length he said:

"Don't you have any difficulty in the water? Doesn't it get into your eyes and mouth?" For he really longed in his heart to see the strange sights.

"Oh, no! it bothers us no more than air, after we have once become accustomed to it," said the turtle.

"I should very much like to see the place," said the rabbit, rather to himself, "but 't is no use, I could n't live in the water like a fish."

"Why, certainly not," and the turtle concealed his excitement under an air of indifference; "you could n't get along by yourself, but if you really wish to see something that will surprise you, you may get on my back, give me your fore-paws, and I will take you down all right."

After some further assurance, the rabbit accepted the apparently generous offer, and on arriving at the beach, he allowed himself to be firmly fixed on the turtle's back, and down they went into the water, to the great discomfort of the rabbit, who, however, eventually became so accustomed to the water that he did not much mind it.

He was charmed and bewildered by the magnificence of every thing he saw, and especially by the gorgeous palace, through which he was escorted, by attendant fishes, to the sick chamber of the king, where he found a great council of learned doctors, who welcomed him *very* warmly. While sitting in an elegant chair and gazing about at the surrounding magnificence, he chanced to hear a discussion concerning the best way of securing his eyes before he should die. He was filled with horror, and, questioning an attendant, the whole plot was explained to him. The poor fellow scratched his head and wondered if he would ever get out of the place alive. At last a happy thought struck him. He explained to them that he always carried about two pairs of eyes, his real ones and a pair made of mountain crystals, to be used in very dusty weather.

Fearing that the water would injure his real eyes, he had buried them in the sand before getting upon the turtle's back, and was now using his crystal ones. He further expressed himself as most willing to let them have *one* of his real eyes, with which to cure his majesty's disorder, and assured them that he believed one eye would

answer the purpose. He gave them to understand that he felt highly honored in being allowed to assist in so important a work, and declared that if they would give the necessary order he would hasten on the turtle's back to the spot where he had buried the eyes and return speedily with one.

Marvelling much at the rabbit's courtesy, the fishes slunk away into the corners for very shame at their own rude conduct in forcibly kidnapping him, when a simple request would have accomplished their purpose. The turtle was rather roughly commanded to carry the guest to the place designated, which he did.

Once released by the turtle to dig for the eyes in the sand, the rabbit shook the water from his coat, and winking at his clumsy betrayer told him to dig for the eyes himself, that he had only one pair, and those he intended to keep. With that he tore away up the mountain side, and has ever after been careful to give the turtle a wide berth.

THE ENCHANTED WINE-JUG;

OR, WHY THE CAT AND DOG ARE ENEMIES.

IN ancient times there lived an old gray-haired man by the river's bank where the ferryboats land. He was poor but honest, and being childless, and compelled to earn his own food, he kept a little wine-shop, which, small though it was, possessed quite a local reputation, for the aged proprietor would permit no quarrelling on his premises, and sold only one brand of wine, and this was of really excellent quality. He did not keep a pot of broth simmering over the coals at his door to tempt the passer-by, and thus increase his thirst on leaving. The old man rather preferred the customers who brought their little long-necked bottles, and carried the drink to their homes. There were some peculiarities—almost mysteries—about this little wine-shop; the old man had apparently always been there, and had never seemed any younger. His wine never gave out, no matter how great might be the local thirst, yet he was never seen to make or take in a new supply; nor had he a great array of vessels in his shop. On the contrary, he always seemed to pour the wine out of the one and same old bottle, the long, slender neck of which was black and shiny from being so often tipped in his old hand while the generous, warming stream gurgled outward to the bowl. This had long ceased to be a matter of inquiry, however, and only upon the advent of a stranger of an inquiring mind would the subject be re-discussed. The neighbors were assured that the old man was thoroughly good, and that his wine was better.

Furthermore, he sold it as reasonably as other men sold a much inferior article. And more than this they did not care to know; or at least if they did once care, they had gotten over it, and were now content to let well enough alone.

I said the old man had no children. That is true, yet he had that which in a slight degree took the place of children, in that they were his daily care, his constant companions, and the partners of his bed and board. These deputy children were none other than a good-natured old dog, with laughing face and eyes, long silken ears that were ever on the alert, yet too soft to stand erect, a chunky neck, and a large round body covered with long soft tan hair and ending in a bushy tail. He was the very impersonation of canine wisdom and good-nature, and seldom became ruffled unless he saw his master worried by the ill behavior of one of his patrons, or when a festive flea persisted in attacking him on all sides at once. His fellow, a cat, would sometimes assist in the onslaught, when the dog was about to be defeated and completely ruffled by his tormentor.

This "Thomas" was also a character in his own way, and though past the days when his chief ambition had been to catch his tail, he had such a strong vein of humor running through him that age could not subdue his frivolous propensities. He had been known to drop a dead mouse upon the dog's nose from the counter, while the latter was endeavoring to get a quiet nap; and then he would blow his tail up as a balloon, hump his back, and look utterly shocked at such conduct, as the startled dog nearly jumped out of his skin, and growling horribly, tore around as though he were either in chase of a wild beast or being chased by one.

This happy couple lived in the greatest contentment with the old man. They slept in the little *kang* room with him at night, and enjoyed the warm stone floor, with its slick oil-paper covering, as much as did their master. When the old man would go out on a mild

moonlit night to enjoy a pipe of tobacco and gaze at the stars, his companions would rush out and announce to the world that they were not asleep, but ready to encounter any and every thing that the darkness might bring forth, so long as it did not enter their master's private court, of which they were in possession.

These two were fair-weather companions up to this time. They had not been with the old man when a bowl of rice was a luxury. Their days did not antedate the period of the successful wine-shop history. The old man, however, often recalled those former days with a shudder, and thought with great complacency of the time when he had befriended a divine being, in the form of a weary human traveller, to whom he gave the last drink his jug contained, and how, when the contents of the little jug had gurgled down the stranger's throat in a long unbroken draught, the stranger had given him a trifling little thing that looked like a bit of amber, saying: "Drop this into your jug, old man, and so long as it remains there, you will never want for a drink." He did so; and sure enough the jug was heavy with something, so that he raised it to his lips, and—could he believe it! a most delicious stream of wine poured down his parched throat.

He took the jug down and peered into its black depths; he shook its sides, causing the elf within to dance and laugh aloud; and shutting his eyes, again he took another long draught; then meaning well, he remembered the stranger, and was about to offer him a drink, when he discovered that he was all alone, and began to wonder at the strange circumstance, and to think what he was to do. "I can't sit here and drink all the time, or I will be drunk, and some thief will carry away my jug. I can't live on wine alone, yet I dare not leave this strange thing while I seek for work."

Like many another to whom fortune has just come, he knew not for a time what to do with his good-luck. Finally he hit upon the scheme of keeping a wine-shop, the success of which we have seen, and have perhaps re-

fused the old man credit for the wisdom he displayed in continuing on in a small scale, rather than in exciting unpleasant curiosity and official oppression, by turning up his jug and attempting to produce wine at wholesale. The dog and cat knew the secret, and had ever a watchful eye upon the jug, which was never for a moment out of sight of one of the three pairs of eyes.

As the brightest day must end in gloom, however, so was this pleasant state soon to be marred by a most sad and far-reaching accident.

One day the news flashed around the neighborhood that the old man's supply of wine was exhausted; not a drop remained in his jug, and he had no more with which to refill it. Each man on hearing the news ran to see if it were indeed true, and the little straw-thatched hut and its small court encircled by a mud wall were soon filled with anxious seekers after the truth. The old man admitted the statement to be true, but had little to say; while the dog's ears hung neglectedly over his cheeks, his eyes dropped, and he looked as though he might be asleep, but for the persistent manner in which he refused to lie down, but dignifiedly bore his portion of the sorrow sitting upright, but with bowed head.

"Thomas" seemed to have been charged with agitation enough for the whole family. He walked nervously about the floor till he felt that justice to his tail demanded a higher plane, where shoes could not offend, and then betook himself to the counter, and later to the beam which supported the roof, and made a sort of cats' and rats' attic under the thatch.

All condoled with the old man, and not one but regretted that their supply of cheap, good wine was exhausted. The old man offered no explanation, though he had about concluded in his own mind that, as no one knew the secret, he must have in some way poured the bit of amber into a customer's jug. But who possessed the jug he could not surmise, nor could he think of any way of reclaiming it. He talked the matter over carefully and

fully to himself at night, and the dog and cat listened attentively, winking knowingly at each other, and puzzling their brains much as to what was to be done and how they were to assist their kind old friend.

At last the old man fell asleep, and then sitting down face to face by his side, the dog and cat began a discussion. "I am sure," says the cat, "that I can detect that thing if I only come within smelling distance of it; but how do we know where to look for it." That was a puzzler, but the dog proposed that they make a search through every house in the neighborhood. "We can go on a mere *kuh kyung* (look see), you know, and while you call on the cats indoors, and keep your smellers open, I will *yay gee* (chat) with the dogs outside, and if you smell anything you can tell me."

The plan seemed to be the only good one, and it was adopted that very night. They were not cast down because the first search was unsuccessful, and continued their work night after night. Sometimes their calls were not appreciated, and in a few cases they had to clear the field by battle before they could go on with the search. No house was neglected, however, and in due time they had done the whole neighborhood, but with no success. They then determined that it must have been carried to the other side of the river, to which place they decided to extend their search as soon as the water was frozen over, so that they could cross on the ice, for they knew they would not be allowed in the crowded ferry-boats; and while the dog could swim, he knew that the water was too icy for that. As it soon grew very cold, the river froze so solidly that bull-carts, ponies and all passed over on the ice, and so it remained for near two months, allowing the searching party to return each morning to their poor old master, who seemed completely broken up by his loss, and did not venture away from his door, except to buy the few provisions which his little fund of savings would allow.

Time flew by without bringing success to the faithful

comrades, and the old man began to think they too were deserting him, as his old customers had done. It was nearing the time for the spring thaw and freshet, when one night as the cat was chasing around over the roof timbers, in a house away to the outside of the settlement across the river, he detected an odor that caused him to stop so suddenly as to nearly precipitate himself upon a sleeping man on the floor below. He carefully traced up the odor, and found that it came from a soapstone tobacco box that sat upon the top of a high clothes-press near by. The box was dusty with neglect, and "Thomas" concluded that the possessor had accidentally turned the coveted gem (for it was from that the odor came) out into his wine bowl, and, not knowing its nature, had put it into this stone box rather than throw it away. The lid was so securely fastened that the box seemed to be one solid piece, and in despair of opening it, the cat went out to consult the superior wisdom of the dog, and see what could be done. "I can't get up there," said the dog, "nor can you bring me the box, or I might break it."

"I cannot move the thing, or I might push it off, and let it fall to the floor and break," said the cat.

So after explaining the things they could not do, the dog finally hit upon a plan they might perhaps successfully carry out. "I will tell you," said he. "You go and see the chief of the rat guild in this neighborhood, tell him that if he will help you in this matter, we will both let him alone for ten years, and not hurt even a mouse of them."

"But what good is that going to do?"

"Why, don't you see, that stone is no harder than some wood, and they can take turns at it till they gnaw a hole through, then we can easily get the gem."

The cat bowed before the marvellous judgment of the dog, and went off to accomplish the somewhat difficult task of obtaining an interview with the master rat. Meanwhile the dog wagged his ears and tail, and strode about with a swinging stride, in imitation of the *yang*

ban, or official, who occasionally walked past his master's door, and who seemed to denote by his haughty gait his superiority to other men. His importance made him impudent, and when the cat returned, to his dismay, he found his friend engaged in a genuine fight with a lot of curs who had dared to intrude upon his period of self-congratulation. "Thomas" mounted the nearest wall, and howled so lustily that the inmates of the house, awakened by the uproar, came out and dispersed the contestants.

The cat had found the rat, who upon being assured of safety, came to the mouth of his hole, and listened attentively to the proposition. It is needless to say he accepted it, and a contract was made forthwith. It was arranged that work was to begin at once, and be continued by relays as long as they could work undisturbed, and when the box was perforated, the cat was to be summoned.

The ice had now broken up and the pair could not return home very easily, so they waited about the neighborhood for some months, picking up a scant living, and making many friends and not a few enemies, for they were a proud pair, and ready to fight on provocation.

It was warm weather, when, one night, the cat almost forgot his compact as he saw a big fat rat slinking along towards him. He crouched low and dug his long claws into the earth, while every nerve seemed on the jump; but before he was ready to spring upon his prey, he fortunately remembered his contract. It was just in time, too, for as the rat was none other than the other party to the contract, such a mistake at that time would have been fatal to their object.

The rat announced that the hole was completed, but was so small at the inside end that they were at a loss to know how to get the gem out, unless the cat could reach it with his paw. Having acquainted the dog with the good news, the cat hurried off to see for himself. He could introduce his paw, but as the object was at the

other end of the box he could not quite reach it. They were in a dilemma, and were about to give up, when the cat went again to consult with the dog. The latter promptly told them to put a mouse into the box, and let him bring out the gem. They did so, but the hole was too small for the little fellow and his load to get out at the same time, so that much pushing and pulling had to be done before they were successful. They got it safely at last, however, and gave it at once to the dog for safe-keeping. Then, with much purring and wagging of tails, the contract of friendship was again renewed, and the strange party broke up; the rats to go and jubilate over their safety, the dog and cat to carry the good news to their mourning master.

Again canine wisdom was called into play in devising a means for crossing the river. The now happy dog was equal to such a trifling thing as this, however, and instructed the cat that he must take the gem in his mouth, hold it well between his teeth, and then mount his (the dog's) back, where he could hold on firmly to the long hair of his neck while he swam across the river. This was agreed upon, and arriving at the river they put the plan into execution. All went well until, as they neared the opposite bank, a party of school-children chanced to notice them coming, and, after their amazement at the strange sight wore away, they burst into uproarious laughter, which increased the more they looked at the absurd sight. They clapped their hands and danced with glee, while some fell on the ground and rolled about in an exhaustion of merriment at seeing a cat astride a dog's back being ferried across the river.

The dog was too weary, and consequently matter-of-fact, to see much fun in it, but the cat shook his sides till his agitation caused the dog to take in great gulps of water in attempting to keep his head up. This but increased the cat's merriment, till he broke out in a laugh as hearty as that of the children, and in doing so dropped the precious gem into the water. The dog, seeing the

sad accident, dove at once for the gem; regardless of the cat, who could not let go in time to escape, and was dragged down under the water. Sticking his claws into the dog's skin, in his agony of suffocation, he caused him so much pain that he missed the object of his search, and came to the surface.

The cat got ashore in some way, greatly angered at the dog's rude conduct. The latter, however, cared little for that, and as soon as he had shaken the water from his hide, he made a lunge at his unlucky companion, who had lost the results of a half year's faithful work in one moment of foolishness.

Dripping like a "drowned cat," "Thomas" was, however, able to climb a tree, and there he stayed till the sun had dried the water from his fur, and he had spat the water from his inwards in the constant spitting he kept up at his now enemy, who kept barking ferociously about the tree below. The cat knew that the dog was dangerous when aroused, and was careful not to descend from his perch till the coast was clear; though at one time he really feared the ugly boys would knock him off with stones as they passed. Once down, he has ever since been careful to avoid the dog, with whom he has never patched up the quarrel. Nor does he wish to do so, for the very sight of a dog causes him to recall that horrible cold ducking and the day spent up a tree, and involuntarily he spits as though still filled with river-water, and his tail blows up as it had never learned to do till the day when for so long its damp and draggled condition would not permit of its assuming the haughty shape. This accounts for the scarcity of cats and the popularity of dogs.¹

The dog did not give up his efforts even now. He dove many times in vain, and spent most of the following days sitting on the river's bank, apparently lost in thought. Thus the winter found him—his two chief aims

¹ Cats are indeed rare in Korea, while dogs are as abundant as in Constantinople.

apparently being to find the gem and to kill the cat. The latter kept well out of his way, and the ice now covered the place where the former lay hidden. One day he espied a man spearing fish through a hole in the ice, as was very common. Having a natural desire to be around where any thing eatable was being displayed, and feeling a sort of proprietorship in the particular part of the river where the man was fishing, and where he himself had had such a sad experience, he went down and looked on. As a fish came up, something natural seemed to greet his nostrils, and then, as the man lay down his catch, the dog grabbed it and rushed off in the greatest haste. He ran with all his might to his master, who, poor man, was now at the end of his string (coin in Korea is perforated and strung on a string), and was almost reduced to begging. He was therefore delighted when his faithful old friend brought him so acceptable a present as a fresh fish. He at once commenced dressing it, but when he slit it open, to his infinite joy, his long-lost gem fell out of the fish's belly. The dog was too happy to contain himself, but jumping upon his master, he licked him with his tongue, and struck him with his paws, barking meanwhile as though he had again treed the cat.

As soon as their joy had become somewhat natural, the old man carefully placed the gem in his trunk, from which he took the last money he had together with some fine clothes—relics of his more fortunate days. He had feared he must soon pawn these clothes, and had even shown them to the brokers. But now he took them out to put them on, as his fortune had returned to him. Leaving the fish baking on the coals, he donned his fine clothes, and taking his last money, he went and purchased wine for his feast, and for a beginning; for he knew that once he placed the gem back in the jug, the supply of wine would not cease. On his return he and the good dog made a happy feast of the generous fish, and the old man completely recovered his spirits when he had quaffed deeply of the familiar liquid to which his mouth

was now such a stranger. Going to his trunk directly, he found to his amazement that it contained another suit of clothes exactly like the first ones he had removed, while there lay also a broken string of cash of just the amount which he had previously taken out.

Sitting down to think, the whole truth dawned upon him, and he then saw how he had abused his privilege before in being content to use his talisman simply to run a wine-shop, while he might have had money, and every thing else in abundance by simply giving the charm a chance to work.

Acting upon this principle, the old man eventually became immensely wealthy, for he could always duplicate any thing with his piece of amber. He carefully tended his faithful dog, who never in his remaining days molested a rat, and never lost an opportunity to attack every cat he saw.

CHING YUH AND KYAIN OO.

THE TRIALS OF TWO HEAVENLY LOVERS.

PRELUDE.

CHING YUH and Kyain Oo were stars attendant upon the Sun. They fell madly in love with each other, and, obtaining the royal permission, they were married. It was to them a most happy union, and having reached the consummation of their joys they lived only for one another, and sought only each other's company. They were continually in each other's embrace, and as the honeymoon bade fair to continue during the rest of their lives, rendering them unfit for the discharge of their duties, their master decided to punish them. He therefore banished them, one to the farthest edge of the eastern heavens, the other to the extreme opposite side of the great river that divides the heavenly plains (the Milky Way).

They were sent so far away that it required full six months to make the journey, or a whole year to go and come. As they must be at their post at the annual inspection, they therefore could only hope to journey back and forth for the scant comfort of spending one short night in each other's company. Even should they violate their orders and risk punishment by returning sooner, they could only see each other from either bank of the broad river, which they could only hope to cross at the season when the great bridge is completed by the crows, who carry the materials for its construction upon their heads, as any one may know, who cares to notice, how bald and worn are the heads of the crows during the seventh moon.

Naturally this fond couple are always heartbroken and discouraged at being so soon compelled to part after such a brief but long-deferred meeting, and 't is not strange that their grief should manifest itself in weeping tears so copious that the whole earth beneath is deluged with rains.

This sad meeting occurs on the night of the seventh moon, unless prevented by some untoward circumstance, in which case the usual rainy season is withheld, and the parched earth then unites in lamentation with the fond lovers, whose increased trials so sadden their hearts that even the fountain of tears refuses to flow for their relief.

I.

YOU TAH JUNG was a very wise official, and a remarkably good man. He could ill endure the corrupt practices of many of his associate officials, and becoming dissatisfied with life at court, he sought and obtained permission to retire from official life and go to the country. His marriage had fortunately been a happy one, hence he was the more content with the somewhat solitary life he now began to lead. His wife was peculiarly gifted, and they were in perfect sympathy with each other, so that they longed not for the society of others. They had one desire, however, that was ever before them and that could not be laid aside. They had no children; not even a daughter had been granted them.

As You Tah Jung superintended the cultivation of his estate, he felt that he would be wholly happy and content were it not for the lack of offspring. He gave himself up to the fascinating pastime of fishing, and took great delight in spending the most of his time in the fields listening to the birds and absorbing wisdom, with peace and contentment, from nature. As spring brought the matting and budding season, however, he again got to brooding over his unfortunate condition. For as he was the last of an illustrious family, the line seemed like to cease

with his childless life. He knew of the displeasure his ancestors would experience, and that he would be unable to face them in paradise; while he would leave no one to bow before his grave and make offerings to his spirit. Again he bemoaned their condition with his poor wife, who begged him to avail himself of his prerogative and remove their reproach by marrying another wife. This he stoutly refused to do, as he would not risk ruining his now pleasant home by bringing another wife and the usual discord into it.

Instead of estranging them, their misfortune seemed but to bind this pair the closer together. They were very devout people, and they prayed to heaven continually for a son. One night the wife fell asleep while praying, and dreamed a remarkable dream. She fancied that she saw a commotion in the vicinity of the North Star, and presently a most beautiful boy came down to her, riding upon a wonderful fan made of white feathers. The boy came direct to her and made a low obeisance, upon which she asked him who he was and where he came from. He said: "I am the attendant of the great North Star, and because of a mistake I fell into he banished me to earth for a term of years, telling me to come to you and bring this fan, which will eventually be the means of saving your life and my own."

In the intensity of her joy she awoke, and found to her infinite sorrow that the beautiful vision was but a dream. She cherished it in her mind, however, and was transported with joy when a beautiful boy came to them with the succeeding spring-tide. The beauty of the child was the comment of the neighborhood, and every one loved him. As he grew older it was noticed that the graces of his mind were even more remarkable than those of his person.

The next ten years were simply one unending period of blissful contentment in the happy country home. They called the boy Pang Noo (his family name being You, made him You Pang Noo). His mother taught him

his early lessons herself, but by the expiration of his first ten years he had grown far beyond her powers, and his brilliant mind even taxed his intelligent father in his attempts to keep pace with him.

About this time they learned of a wonderful teacher, a Mr. Nam Juh Oon, whose ability was of great repute. It was decided that the boy should be sent to this man to school, and great was the agitation and sorrow at home at thought of the separation. He was made ready, however, and with the benediction of father and caresses of mother, he started for his new teacher, bearing with him a wonderful feather fan which his father had given him, and which had descended from his great-grandfather. This he was to guard with especial care, as, since his mother's remarkable dream, preceding his birth, it was believed that this old family relic, which bore such a likeness to the fan of the dream, was to prove a talisman to him, and by it evil was to be warded off, and good brought down upon him.

II.

STRANGE as it may seem, events very similar in nature to those just narrated were taking place in a neighboring district, where lived another exemplary man named Cho Sung Noo. He was a man of great rank, but was not in active service at present, simply because of ill-health induced by constant brooding over his ill-fortune; for, like You Tah Jung, he was the last of an illustrious family, and had no offspring. He was so happily married, furthermore, that he had never taken a second wife, and would not do so.

About the time of the events just related concerning the You family, the wife of Cho, who had never neglected bowing to heaven and requesting a child, dreamed. She had gone to a hill-side apart from the house, and sitting in the moonlight on a clean plat of ground, free from the litter of the domestic animals, she was gazing into the

heavens, hoping to witness the meeting of *Ching Yuh* and *Kyain Oo*, and feeling sad at thought of their fabled tribulations. While thus engaged she fell asleep, and while sleeping dreamed that the four winds were bearing to her a beautiful litter, supported upon five rich, soft clouds. In the chair reclined a beautiful little girl, far lovelier than any being she had ever dreamed of before, and the like of which is never seen in real life. The chair itself was made of gold and jade. As the procession drew nearer the dreamer exclaimed: "Who are you, my beautiful child?"

"Oh," replied the child, "I am glad you think me beautiful, for then, may be, you will let me stay with you."

"I think I should like to have you very much, but you have n't yet answered my question."

"Well," she said, "I was an attendant upon the Queen of Heaven, but I have been very bad, though I meant no wrong, and I am banished to earth for a season; won't you let me live with you, please?"

"I shall be delighted, my child, for we have no children. But what did you do that the stars should banish you from their midst?"

"Well, I will tell you," she answered. "You see, when the annual union of *Ching Yuh* and *Kyain Oo* takes place, I hear them mourning because they can only see each other once a year, while mortal pairs have each other's company constantly. They never consider that while mortals have but eighty years of life at most, their lives are without limit, and they, therefore, have each other to a greater extent than do the mortals, whom they selfishly envy. In a spirit of mischief I determined to teach this unhappy couple a lesson; consequently, on the last seventh moon, seventh day, when the bridge was about completed and ready for the eager pair to cross heaven's river to each other's embrace, I drove the crows away, and ruined their bridge before they could reach each other. I did it for mischief, 't is true, and did not count on the drought that would occur, but for my mis-

conduct and the consequent suffering entailed on mortals, I am banished, and I trust you will take and care for me, kind lady."

When she had finished speaking, the winds began to blow around as though in preparation for departure with the chair, minus its occupant. Then the woman awoke and found it but a dream, though the winds were, indeed, blowing about her so as to cause her to feel quite chilly. The dream left a pleasant impression, and when, to their intense joy, a daughter was really born to them, the fond parents could scarcely be blamed for associating her somewhat with the vision of the ravishing dream.

The child was a marvel of beauty, and her development was rapid and perfect. The neighbors were so charmed with her, that some of them seemed to think she was really supernatural, and she was popularly known as the "divine maiden," before her first ten years were finished.

It was about the time of her tenth birthday that little Uhn Hah had the interesting encounter upon which her whole future was to hinge.

It happened in this way: One day she was riding along on her nurse's back, on her way to visit her grandmother. Coming to a nice shady spot they sat down by the road-side to rest. While they were sitting there, along came Pang Noo on his way to school. As Uhn Hah was still but a girl she was not veiled, and the lad was confronted with her matchless beauty, which seemed to intoxicate him. He could not pass by, neither could he find words to utter, but at last he bethought him of an expedient. Seeing some oranges in her lap, he stepped up and spoke politely to the nurse, saying, "I am You Pang Noo, a lad on my way to school, and I am very thirsty, won't you ask your little girl to let me have one of her oranges?" Uhn Hah was likewise smitten with the charms of the beautiful lad, and in her confusion she gave him two oranges. Pang Noo gallantly said, "I wish to give you something in return for your kindness, and if

you will allow me I will write your name on this fan and present it to you."

Having obtained the name and permission, he wrote: "No girl was ever possessed of such incomparable graces as the beautiful Uhn Hah. I now betroth myself to her, and vow never to marry other so long as I live." He handed her the fan, and feasting his eyes on her beauty, they separated. The fan being closed, no one read the characters, and Uhn Hah carefully put it away for safe keeping without examining it sufficiently close to discover the written sentiment.

III.

PANG NOO went to school and worked steadily for three years. He learned amazingly fast, and did far more in three years than the brightest pupils usually do in ten. His noted teacher soon found that the boy could even lead him, and it became evident that further stay at the school was unnecessary. The boy also was very anxious to go and see his parents. At last he bade his teacher good-by, to the sorrow of both, for their companionship had been very pleasant and profitable, and they had more than the usual attachment of teacher and pupil for each other. Pang Noo and his attendant journeyed leisurely to their home, where they were received with the greatest delight. His mother had not seen her son during his schooling, and even her fond pride was hardly prepared for the great improvement the boy had made, both in body and mind, since last she saw him. The father eventually asked to see the ancestral fan he had given him, and the boy had to confess that he had it not, giving as an excuse that he had lost it on the road. His father could not conceal his anger, and for some time their pleasure was marred by this unfortunate circumstance. Such a youth and an only son could not long remain unforgiven, however, and soon all was forgotten, and he enjoyed the fullest love of his parents and

admiration of his friends as he quietly pursued his studies and recreation.

In this way he came down to his sixteenth year, the pride of the neighborhood. His quiet was remarked, but no one knew the secret cause, and how much of his apparent studious attention was devoted to the charming little maiden image that was framed in his mental vision. About this time a very great official from the neighborhood called upon his father, and after the usual formalities, announced that he had heard of the remarkable son You Tah Jung was the father of, and he had come to consult upon the advisability of uniting their families, as he himself had been blessed with a daughter who was beautiful and accomplished. You Tah Jung was delighted at the prospect of making such a fine alliance for his son, and gave his immediate consent, but to his dismay, his son objected so strenuously and withal so honorably that the proposition had to be declined as graciously as the rather awkward circumstances would allow. Both men being sensible, however, they but admired the boy the more, for the clever rascal had begged his father to postpone all matrimonial matters, as far as he was concerned, till he had been able to make a name for himself, and had secured rank, that he might merit such attention.

Pang Noo was soon to have an opportunity to distinguish himself. A great *quaga* (civil service examination) was to be held at the capital, and Pang Noo announced his intention of entering the lists and competing for civil rank. His father was glad, and in due time started him off in proper style. The examination was held in a great enclosure at the rear of the palace, where the King and his counsellors sat in a pavilion upon a raised stage of masonry. The hundreds of men and youths from all parts of the country were seated upon the ground under large umbrellas. Pang Noo was given a subject, and soon finished his essay, after which he folded it up carefully and tossed the manuscript over a wall into an enclosure, where it was received and deliver-

ed to the board of examiners. These gentlemen, as well as His Majesty, were at once struck with the rare merit of the production, and made instant inquiry concerning the writer. Of course he was successful, and a herald soon annunced that Pang, the son of You Tah Jung had taken the highest honors. He was summoned before the King, who was pleased with the young man's brightness and wisdom. In addition to his own rank, his father was made governor of a province, and made haste to come to court and thank his sovereign for the double honor, and to congratulate his son.

Pang was given permission to go and bow at the tomb of his ancestors, in grateful acknowledgment for Heaven's blessings. Having done which, he went to pay his respects to his mother, who fairly worshipped her son now, if she had not done so before. During his absenee the King had authorized the board of appointments to give him the high rank of *Ussa*, for, though he was young, His Majesty thought one so wise and quiek, well fitted to travel in disguise and spy out the acts of evil officials, learn the condition of the people, and bring the corrupt and usurous to punishment. Pang Noo was amazed at his success, yet the position just suited him, for aside from a desire to better the condition of his fellow-men, he felt that in this position he would be apt to learn the whereabouts of his lady-love, whose beautiful vision was ever before him. Donning a suitable disguise, therefore, he set out upon the business at hand with a light heart.

IV.

UHN HAH during all this time had been progressing in a quiet way as a girl should, but she was quite the wonder of her neighborhood. All this time she had had many, if not constant, dreams of the handsome youth she had met by the roadside. She had lived over the incident time and again, and many a time did she take down and

gaze upon the beautiful fan, which, however, opened and closed in such a manner that, ordinarily, the characters were concealed. At last, however, she discovered them, and great was her surprise and delight at the message. She dwelt on it much, and finally concluded it was a heaven arranged union, and as the lad had pledged his faith to her, she vowed she would be his, or never marry at all. This thought she nourished, longing to see Pang Noo, and wondering how she should ever find him, till she began to regard herself as really the wife of her lover.

About this time one of His Majesty's greatest generals, who had a reputation for bravery and cruelty as well, came to stop at his country holding near by, and hearing of the remarkable girl, daughter of the retired, but very honorable, brother official, he made a call at the house of Mr. Cho, and explained that he was willing to betroth his son to Cho's daughter. The matter was considered at length, and Cho gave his willing consent. Upon the departure of the General, the father went to acquaint his daughter with her good fortune. Upon hearing it, she seemed struck dumb, and then began to weep and moan, as though some great calamity had befallen her. She could say nothing, nor bear to hear any more said of the matter. She could neither eat nor sleep, and the roses fled from her tear-bedewed cheeks. Her parents were dismayed, but wisely abstained from troubling her. Her mother, however, betimes lovingly coaxed her daughter to confide in her, but it was long before the girl could bring herself to disclose a secret so peculiar and apparently so unwomanly. The mother prevailed at last, and the whole story of the early infatuation eventually came forth. "He has pledged himself to me," she said, "he recognized me at sight as his heaven-sent bride, and I have pledged myself to him. I cannot marry another, and, should I never find him on earth, this fan shall be my husband till death liberates my spirit to join his in the skies." She enumerated his great charms of manner

and person, and begged her mother not to press this other marriage upon her, but rather let her die, insisting, however, that should she die her mother must tell Pang Noo how true she had been to him.

The father was in a great dilemma. "Why did you not tell this to your mother before? Here the General has done me the honor to ask that our families be united, and I have consented. Now I must decline, and his anger will be so great that he will ruin me at the Capitol. And then, after all, this is but an absurd piece of childish foolishness. Your fine young man, had he half the graces you give him, would have been betrothed long before this."

"No! No!" she exclaimed, "he has pledged himself, and I know he is even now coming to me. He will not marry another, nor can I. Would you ask one woman to marry two men? Yet that is what you ask in this, for I am already the wife of Pang Noo in my heart." Kill me, if you will, but spare me this, I beg and entreat," and she writhed about on her cot, crying till the mat was saturated with her tears.

The parents loved her too well to withstand her pleadings, and resigning themselves to the inevitable persecution that must result, they dispatched a letter to the General declining his kind offer, in as unobjectionable a manner as possible. It had the result that was feared. The General, in a towering rage, sent soldiers to arrest Mr. Cho, but before he could go further, a messenger arrived from Seoul with despatches summoning him to the Capitol immediately, as a rebellion had broken out on the borders. Before leaving, however, he instructed the local magistrate to imprison the man and not release him till he consented to the marriage. It chanced that the magistrate was an honest man and knew the General to be a very cruel, relentless warrior. He therefore listened to Cho's story, and believed the strange case. Furthermore, his love for the girl softened his heart, and he bade them to collect what they could and go to another prov-

ince to live. Cho did so, with deep gratitude to the magistrate, while the latter wrote to the General that the prisoner had avoided arrest and fled to unknown parts, taking his family with him.

V.

POOR PANG NOO did his inspection work with a heavy heart as time wore on, and the personal object of his search was not attained. In the course of his travels he finally came to his uncle, the magistrate who had dismissed the Cho family. The uncle welcomed his popular nephew right warmly, but questioned him much as to the cause of his poor health and haggard looks, which so ill-became a man of his youth and prospects. At last the kind old man secured the secret with its whole story, and then it was his turn to be sad, for had he not just sent away the very person the *Ussa* so much desired to see?

When Pang learned this his malady increased, and he could do no more active service till this matter was cleared up. Consequently he sent a despatch to court begging to be released, as he was in such poor health he could not properly discharge his arduous duties longer. His request was granted, and he journeyed to Seoul, hoping to find some trace of her who more and more seemed to absorb his every thought and ambition.

VI.

IN the meantime the banished family, heartsick and travel-worn, had settled temporarily in a distant hamlet, where the worn and discouraged parents were taken sick. Uhn Hah did all she could for them, but in spite of care and attention, in spite of prayers and tears, they passed on to join their ancestors. The poor girl beat her breast and tore her hair in an agony of despair. Alone in a strange country, with no money and no one to shield and support her, it seemed that she too must,

perforce, give up. But her old nurse urged her to cheer up, and suggested their donning male attire, in which disguise they could safely journey to another place unmolested.

The idea seemed a good one, and it was adopted. They allowed their hair to fall down the back in a long braid, after the fashion of the unmarried men, and, putting on men's clothes, they had no trouble in passing unnoticed along the roads. After having gone but a short distance they found themselves near the capital of the province—the home of the Governor. While sitting under some trees by the roadside the Governor's procession passed by. The couple arose respectfully, but the Governor (it was Pang Noo's father), espying the peculiar feather fan, ordered one of the runners to seize the women and bring them along. It was done; and when they were arrived at the official yamen, he questioned the supposed man as to where he had secured that peculiar fan. "It is a family relic," replied Uhn Hah, to the intense amazement of the Governor, who pronounced the statement false, as the fan was a peculiar feature in his own family, and must be one that had descended from his own ancestors and been found or stolen by the present possessor.

However, the Governor offered to pay a good round sum for the fan. But Uhn Hah declared she would die rather than part with it, and the two women in disguise were locked up in prison. A man of clever speech was sent to interview them, and he offered them a considerable sum for the fan, which the servant urged Uhn Hah to take, as they were sadly in want. After the man had departed in disgust, however, the girl upbraided her old nurse roundly for forsaking her in her time of trial. "My parents are dead," she said. "All I have to represent my husband is this fan that I carry in my bosom. Would you rob me of this? Never speak so again if you wish to retain my love;" and, weeping, she fell into the servant's arms, where, exhausted and overwrought nature asserting itself, sleep closed her eyes.

While sleeping she dreamed of a wonderful palace on high, where she saw a company of women, who pointed her to the blood-red reeds that lined the river bank below, explaining that their tears had turned to blood during their long search for their lovers, and dropping on the reeds they were dyed blood-red. One of them prophesied, however, that Uhn Hah was to be given superhuman strength and powers, and that she would soon succeed in finding her lover, who was now a high official, and so true to her that he was sick because he could not find her. She awakened far more refreshed by the dream than by the nap, and was soon delighted by being dismissed. The Governor's steward took pity on the handsome "boy," and gave him a parting gift of wine and food to carry with them, as well as some cash to help them on, and, bidding him good-by, the women announced their intention of travelling to a distant province.

VII.

MEANWHILE Pang Noo had reached home, and was weary both in body and mind. The King offered him service at court, but he asked to be excused, and seemed to wish to hide himself and avoid meeting people. His father marvelled much at this, and again urged the young man to marry; but this seemed only to aggravate his complaint. His uncle happened to come to his father's gubernatorial seat on a business errand, and in pity for the young man, explained the cause of the trouble to the father. He saw it all, and recalled the strange beauty of the lad who had risked his life for the possession of the fan, and as the uncle told the story of her excellent parentage, and the trouble and death that resulted from the refusal to marry, he saw through the whole strange train of circumstances, and marvelled that heaven should have selected such an exemplary maiden for his son. And then, as he realized how nearly he had come

to punishing her severely, for her persistent refusal to surrender the fan, and that, whereas, he might have retained her and united her to his son, he had sent her away unattended to wander alone; he heaped blame upon the son in no stinted manner for his lack of confidence in not telling his father his troubles. The attendants were carefully questioned concerning the conduct of the strange couple while in custody at the governor's yamen, and as to the probable direction they took in departure. The steward alone could give information. He was well rewarded for having shown them kindness, but his information cast a gloom upon the trio, for he said they had started for the district where civil war was in progress.

"You unnatural son," groaned the father. "What have you done? You secretly pledge yourself to this noble girl, and then, by your foolish silence, twice allow her to escape, while you came near being the cause of her death at the very hands of your father; and even now by your foolishness she is journeying to certain death. Oh, my son! we have not seen the last of this rash conduct; this noble woman's blood will be upon our hands, and you will bring your poor father to ruin and shame. Up! Stop your lovesick idling, and do something. Ask His Majesty, with my consent, for military duty; go to the seat of war, and there find your wife or your honor."

The father's advice was just what was needed; the son could not, of necessity, disobey, nor did he wish to; but arming himself with the courage of a desperate resolve to save his sweetheart, whom he fancied already in danger from the rebels, he hurried to Seoul, and surprising his sovereign by his strange and ardent desire for military service, easily secured the favor, for the general in command was the same who had wished to marry his son to Uhn Hah; he was also an enemy to Pang Noo's father, and would like to see the only son of his enemy killed.

With apparently strange haste the expedition was started off, and no time was lost on the long, hard march.

Arriving near the seat of war, the road led by a mountain, where the black weather-worn stone was as bare as a wall, sloping down to the road. Fearing lest he was going to his death, the young commander had some characters cut high on the face of the rock, which read:

"Standing at the gate of war, I, You Pang Noo, humbly bow to Heaven's decree. Is it victory, or is it death? Heaven alone knows the issue. My only remaining desire is to behold the face of my lady Cho Gah." He put this inscription in this conspicuous place, with the hope that if she were in the district she would see it, and not only know he was true to her, but also that she might be able to ascertain his whereabouts and come to him. He met the rebels, and fought with a will, bringing victory to the royal arms. But soon their provisions gave out, and, though daily despatches arrived, no rations were sent in answer to their constant demands. The soldiers sickened and died. Many more, driven mad by hardship and starvation, buried their troubles deep in the silent river, which their loyal spears had stained crimson with their enemies' blood.

You Pang Noo was about to retire against orders, when the rebels, emboldened by the weak condition of their adversaries, came in force, conquered and slew the remnant, and would have slain the commander but for the counsel of two of their number, who urged that he be imprisoned and held for ransom.

VIII.

AGAIN fate had interfered to further separate the lovers, for, instead of continuing her journey, Uhn Hah had received news that induced her to start for Seoul. While resting, on one occasion, they had some conversation with a passer-by. He was from the capital, and stated that he had gone there from a place near Uhn Hah's childhood home as an attendant of the *Ussa* You Pang Noo, who had taken sick at his uncle's, the magis-

trate, and had gone to Seoul, where he was excused from *ussa* duty and offered service at court. He knew not of the recent changes, but told his eager listener all he knew of Pang Noo's family.

The weary, foot-sore girl and her companion turned their faces toward the capital, hoping at last to be rewarded by finding the object of their search. That evening darkness overtook them before they had found shelter, and spying a light through the trees, they sought it out, and found a little hut occupied by an old man. He was reading a book, but laid it aside as they answered his invitation to enter, given in response to their knock. The usual salutations were exchanged, but instead of asking who the visitors were, where they lived, etc., etc., the old man called her by her true name, Cho Nang Jah. "I am not a Nang Jah" (a female appellation), she exclaimed; "I am a man!"

"Oh! I know you, laughed the old man; "you are Cho Nang Jah in very truth, and you are seeking your future husband in this disguise. But you are perfectly safe here."

"Ask me no questions," said he, as she was about to utter some surprised inquiries. "I have been waiting for you and expecting you. You are soon to do great things for which I will prepare you. Never mind your hunger, but devour this pill; it will give you superhuman strength and courage." He gave her a pill of great size, which she ate, and then fell asleep on the floor. The old man went away, and soon the tired servant slept also. When they awoke it was bright morning, and the birds were singing in the trees above them, which were their only shelter, for the hut of the previous evening had disappeared entirely, as had also the old man. Concluding that the old man must be some heaven-sent messenger, she devoutly bowed herself in grateful acknowledgment of the gracious manifestation.

Journeying on, they soon came to a wayside inn kept by an old farmer, and here they procured food.

While they were eating, a blind man was prophesying for the people. When he came to Uhn Hah he said: "This is a woman in disguise; she is seeking for her husband, who is fighting the rebels, and searching for her. He is now nearly dead; but he will not die, for she will rescue him." On hearing this she was delighted and sad at the same time, and explaining some of her history to the master of the house, he took her in with the women and treated her kindly. She was very anxious to be about her work, however, since heaven had apparently so clearly pointed it out to her, and, bidding the simple but kind friends good-by, she started for the seat of war; where she arrived after a long, tedious, but uneventful tramp.

Almost the first thing she saw was the inscription on the rocks left by the very one she sought, and she cried bitterly at thought that maybe she was too late. The servant cheered her up, however, by reciting the blind man's prophecy, and they went on their way till they came to a miserable little inn, where they secured lodging. After being there some time, Uhn Hah noticed that the innkeeper's wife was very sad, and continually in tears. She therefore questioned her as to the cause of her grief. "I am mourning over the fate of the poor starved soldiers, killed by the neglect of some one at Seoul, and for the brave young officer, You Pang Noo, whom the rebels have carried away captive." At this Uhn Hah fainted away, and the nurse made such explanation as she could. Restoratives were applied, and she slowly recovered, when, on further questioning, it was found that the inn-people were slaves of You Pang Noo, and had followed him thus far. It was also learned that the absence of stores was generally believed to be due to the corrupt general-in-chief, who not only hated his gallant young officer, but was unwilling to let him achieve glory, so long as he could prevent it.

After consultation, and learning further of the matter, Uhn Hah wrote a letter explaining the condition of af-

fares, and dispatched it to Pang Noo's father by the innkeeper. The Governor was not at his country place, and the messenger had to go to Seoul, where, to his horror, he found that his old master was in prison, sent there by the influence of the corrupt General, his enemy, because his son had been accused of being a traitor, giving over the royal troops to the rebels, and escaping with them himself. The innkeeper, however, secured access to the prison, and delivered the letter to the unfortunate parent. Of course, nothing could be done, and again he blamed his son for his stupid secrecy in concealing his troubles from his father, and thus bringing ruin upon the family and injury to the young lady. However, he wrote a letter to the good uncle, relating the facts, and requesting him to find the girl, place her in his home, and care for her as tenderly as possible. He could do nothing more. The innkeeper delivered this letter to the uncle, and was then instructed to carry a litter and attendants to his home and bring back the young lady, attired in suitable garments. He did so as speedily as possible, though the journey was a long and tedious one.

Once installed in a comfortable home poor Uhn Hah became more and more lonely. She seemed to have nothing now to hope for, and the stagnation of idleness was more than she could endure. She fancied her lover in prison, and suffering, while she was in the midst of comfort and luxury. She could not endure the thought, and prevailed upon her benefactor to convey to His Majesty a petition praying that she be given a body of soldiers and be allowed to go and punish the rebels, reclaim the territory, and liberate her husband. The King marvelled much at such a request, coming from one of her retiring, seclusive sex, and upon the advice of the wicked General, who was still in command, the petition was not granted. Still she persisted, and found other ways of reaching the throne, till the King, out of curiosity to see such a brave and loyal woman, bade her come before him.

When she entered the royal presence her beauty and dignity of carriage at once won attention and respectful admiration, so that her request was about to be granted when the General suggested, as a last resort, that she first give some evidence of her strength and prowess before the national military reputation be entrusted to her keeping. It seemed a wise thought, and the King asked her what she could do to show that she was warranted in heading such a perilous expedition. She breathed a prayer to her departed parents for help, and remembering the strange promise of the old man who gave her the pill, she felt that she could do almost any thing, and seizing a large weather-worn stone that stood in an ornamental rock basin in the court, she threw it over the enclosing wall as easily as two men would have lifted it from the ground. Then, taking the General's sword, she began slowly to manipulate it, increasing gradually, as though in keeping with hidden music, till the movement became so rapid that the sword seemed like one continuous ring of burning steel—now in the air, now about her own person, and, again, menacingly near the wicked General, who cowered in abject terror before the remarkable sight. His Majesty was completely captivated, and himself gave the order for her expedition, raising her to relative rank, and giving her the choicest battalion of troops. In her own peculiarly dignified way she expressed her gratitude, and, bowing to the ground, went forth to execute her sovereign's commands, and attain her heart's desire.

Again donning male attire, she completed her preparations, and departed with eager delight to accomplish her mission. The troops having obtained an inkling of the strange character and almost supernatural power of their handsome, dashing leader, were filled with courage and eager for the fray. But to the dismay of all, they had no sooner arrived at the rebel infested country than severe rains began to fall, making it impossible to accomplish any thing. This was explained, however, by the

spirits of the departed soldiers, who appeared to the officers in dreams, and announced that as they had been sacrificed by the cruel General, who had intentionally withheld their rations, they would allow no success to the royal arms till their death was avenged by his death. This was dispatched to court, and believed by His Majesty, who had heard similar reports, oft repeated. He therefore confined the General in prison, and sent his son (the one who wished to marry Uhn Hah) to the front to be executed.

He was slain and his blood scattered to the winds. A feast was prepared for the spirits of the departed soldiers, and this sacrifice having been made, the storm ceased, the sun shone, and the royal troops met and completely vanquished the rebels, restoring peace to the troubled districts, but not obtaining the real object of the leader's search. After much questioning, among the captives, a man was found who knew all about You Pang Noo, and where he was secreted. Upon the promise of pardon, he conducted a party who rescued the captive and brought him before their commander. Of course for a time the lovers could not recognize each other after the years that had elapsed since their first chance meeting.

You Pang Noo was given command and Uhn Hah modestly retired, adopted her proper dress, and was borne back to Scoul in a litter. The whole country rang with their praises. You Pang Noo was appointed governor of a province, and the father was reinstated in office, while the General who had caused the trouble was ignominiously put to death, and his whole family and his estates were confiscated.

As Cho Uhn Hah had no parents, His Majesty determined that she should have royal patronage, and decreed that their wedding should take place in the great hall where the members of the royal family are united in marriage. This was done with all the pomp and circumstance of a royal wedding, and no official stood so high

in the estimation of the King, as the valiant, true-hearted You, while the virtues of his spouse were the subject of songs and ballads, and she was extolled as the model for the women of the country.

HYUNG BO AND NAHL BO;

OR, THE SPARROW-KING'S REWARDS.

I.

In the province of Chullado, in Southern Korea, lived two brothers. One was very rich, the other very poor. For in dividing the inheritance, the elder brother, instead of taking the father's place, and providing for the younger children, kept the whole property to himself, allowing his younger brother nothing at all, and reducing him to a condition of abject misery. Both men were married, Nahl Bo, the elder, had many concubines, in addition to his wife, but had no children; while Hyung Bo had but one wife and several children. The former's wives were continually quarrelling; the latter lived in contentment and peace with his wife, each endeavoring to help the other bear the heavy burdens circumstances had placed upon them. The elder brother lived in a fine, large compound, with warm, comfortable houses; the younger had built himself a hut of broom straw, the thatch of which was so poor that when it rained they were deluged inside, upon the earthen floor. The room was so small, too, that when Hyung Bo stretched out his legs in his sleep his feet were apt to be thrust through the wall. They had no *kang*, and had to sleep upon the cold dirt floor, where insects were so abundant as to often succeed in driving the sleepers out of doors.

They had no money for the comforts of life, and were glad when a stroke of good fortune enabled them to obtain the necessities. Hyung Bo worked whenever he could get work, but rainy days and dull seasons were a heavy strain upon them. The wife did plain sewing, and together they made straw sandals for the peasants and

vendors. At fair time the sandal business was good, but then came a time when no more food was left in the house, the string for making the sandals was all used up, and they had no money for a new supply. Then the children cried to their mother for food, till her heart ached for them, and the father wandered off in a last attempt to get something to keep the breath of life in his family.

Not a kernel of rice was left. A poor rat which had cast in his lot with this kind family, became desperate when, night after night, he chased around the little house without being able to find the semblance of a meal. Becoming desperate, he vented his despair in such loud squealing that he wakened the neighbors, who declared that the rat said his legs were worn off running about in a vain search for a grain of rice with which to appease his hunger. The famine became so serious in the little home, that at last the mother commanded her son to go to his uncle and tell him plainly how distressed they were, and ask him to loan them enough rice to subsist on till they could get work, when they would surely return the loan.

The boy did not want to go. His uncle would never recognize him on the street, and he was afraid to go inside his house lest he should whip him. But the mother commanded him to go, and he obeyed. Outside his uncle's house were many cows, well fed and valuable. In pens he saw great fat pigs in abundance, and fowls were everywhere in great numbers. Many dogs also were there, and they ran barking at him, tearing his clothes with their teeth and frightening him so much that he was tempted to run; but speaking kindly to them, they quieted down, and one dog came and licked his hand as if ashamed of the conduct of the others. A female servant ordered him away, but he told her he was her master's nephew, and wanted to see him; whereupon she smiled but let him pass into an inner court, where he found his uncle sitting on the little veranda under the broad, overhanging eave.

The man gruffly demanded, "Who are you?" "I am your brother's son," he said. "We are starving at our house, and have had no food for three days. My father is away now trying to find work, but we are very hungry, and only ask you to loan us a little rice till we can get some to return you."

The uncle's eyes drew down to a point, his brows contracted, and he seemed very angry, so that the nephew began looking for an easy way of escape in case he should come at him. At last he looked up and said: "My rice is locked up, and I have ordered the granaries not to be opened. The flour is sealed and cannot be broken into. If I give you some cold victuals, the dogs will bark at you and try to take it from you. If I give you the leavings of the wine-press, the pigs will be jealous and squeal at you. If I give you bran, the cows and fowls will take after you. Get out, and let me never see you here again." So saying, he caught the poor boy by the collar and threw him into the outer court, hurting him, and causing him to cry bitterly with pain of body and distress of mind.

At home the poor mother sat jogging her babe in her weak arms, and appeasing the other children by saying that brother had gone to their uncle for food, and soon the pot would be boiling and they would all be satisfied. When, hearing a foot-fall, all scrambled eagerly to the door, only to see the empty-handed, red-eyed boy coming along trying manfully to look cheerful.

"Did your uncle whip you?" asked the mother, more eager for the safety of her son than to have her own crying want allayed.

"No," stammered the brave boy. "He had gone to the capital on business," said he, hoping to thus prevent further questioning, on so troublesome a subject.

"What shall I do?" queried the poor woman, amidst the crying and moaning of her children. There was nothing to do but starve, it seemed. However, she thought of her own straw shoes, which were scarcely

used, and these she sent to the market, where they brought three *cash* ($\frac{3}{15}$ of a cent). This pittance was invested equally in rice, beans, and vegetables; eating which they were relieved for the present, and with full stomachs the little ones fell to playing happily once more, but the poor mother was full of anxiety for the morrow.

Their fortune had turned, however, with their new lease of life, for the father returned with a bale of faggots he had gathered on the mountain, and with the proceeds of these the shoes were redeemed and more food was purchased. Bright and early then next morning both parents went forth in search of work. The wife secured employment winnowing rice. The husband overtook a boy bearing a pack, but his back was so blistered, he could with difficulty carry his burden. Hyung Bo adjusted the saddle of the pack frame to his own back, and carried it for the boy, who, at their arrival at his destination in the evening, gave his helper some cash, in addition to his lodging and meals. During the night, however, a gentlemen wished to send a letter by rapid dispatch to a distant place, and Hyung Bo was paid well for carrying it.

Returning from his profitable errand, he heard of a very rich man, who had been seized by the corrupt local magistrate, on a false accusation, and was to be beaten publicly, unless he consented to pay a heavy sum as hush money. Hearing of this Hyung went to see the rich prisoner, and arranged with him that he would act as his substitute for three thousand cash (two dollars). The man was very glad to get off so easily, and Hyung took the beating. He limped to his house, where his poor wife greeted him with tears and lamentations, for he was a sore and sorry sight indeed. He was cheerful, however, for he explained to them that this had been a rich day's work; he had simply submitted to a little whipping, and was to get three thousand cash for it.

The money did not come, however, for the fraud was detected, and the original prisoner was also punished.

Being of rather a close disposition, the man seemed to think it unnecessary to pay for what did him no good. Then the wife cried indeed over her husband's wrongs and their own more unfortunate condition. But the husband cheered her, saying: "If we do right we will surely succeed." He was right. Spring was coming on, and he soon got work at plowing and sowing seed. They gave their little house the usual spring cleaning, and decorated the door with appropriate legends, calling upon the fates to bless with prosperity the little home.

With the spring came the birds from the south country, and they seemed to have a preference for the home of this poor family—as indeed did the rats and insects. The birds built their nests under the eaves. They were sparrows and as they made their little mud air-castles, Hyung Bo said to his wife: "I am afraid to have these birds build their nests there. Our house is so weak it may fall down, and then what will the poor birds do?" But the little visitors seemed not alarmed, and remained with the kind people, apparently feeling safe under the friendly roof.

By and by the little nests were full of commotion and bluster; the eggs had opened, and circles of wide opened mouths could be seen in every nest. Hyung and his children were greatly interested in this new addition to their family circle, and often gave them bits of their own scanty allowance of food, so that the birds became quite tame and hopped in and out of the hut at will.

One day, when the little birds were taking their first lesson in flying, Hyung was lying on his back on the ground, and saw a huge roof-snake crawl along and devour several little birds before he could arise and help them. One bird struggled from the reptile and fell, but, catching both legs in the fine meshes of a reedblind, they were broken, and the little fellow hung helplessly within the snake's reach. Hyung hastily snatched it down, and with the help of his wife he bound up the broken limbs, using dried fish-skin for splints. He laid the little patient

in a warm place, and the bones speedily united, so that the bird soon began to hop around the room, and pick up food laid out for him. Soon the splints were removed, however, and he flew away, happily, to join his fellows.

The autumn came; and one evening—it was the ninth moon—as the little family were sitting about the door, they noticed the bird with the crooked legs sitting on the clothes-line and singing to them.

“I believe he is thanking us and saying good-by,” said Hyung, “for the birds are all going south now.”

That seemed to be the truth, for they saw their little friend no longer, and they felt lonely without the occupants of the now deserted nests. The birds, however, were paying homage to the king of birds in the bird-land beyond the frosts. And as the king saw the little crooked-legged bird come along, he demanded an explanation of the strange sight. Thereupon the little fellow related his narrow escape from a snake that had already devoured many of his brothers and cousins, the accident in the blind, and his rescue and subsequent treatment by a very poor but very kind man.

His bird majesty was very much entertained and pleased. He thereupon gave the little cripple a seed engraved with fine characters in gold, denoting that the seed belonged to the gourd family. This seed the bird was to give to his benefactor in the spring.

The winter wore away, and the spring found the little family almost as destitute as when first we described them. One day they heard a familiar bird song, and, running out, they saw their little crooked-legged friend with something in its mouth, that looked like a seed. Dropping its burden to the ground, the little bird sang to them of the king's gratitude, and of the present he had sent, and then flew away.

Hyung picked up the seed with curiosity, and on one side he saw the name of its kind, on the other, in fine gold characters, was a message saying: “Bury me in

soft earth, and give me plenty of water." They did so, and in four days the little shoot appeared in the fine earth. They watched its remarkable growth with eager interest as the stem shot up, and climbed all over the house, covering it up as a bower, and threatening to break down the frail structure with the added weight. It blossomed, and soon four small gourds began to form. They grew to an enormous size, and Hyung could scarcely keep from cutting them. His wife prevailed on him to wait till the frost had made them ripe, however, as then they could cut them, eat the inside and make water-vessels of the shells, which they could then sell, and thus make double profit. He waited, though with a poor grace, till the ninth moon, when the gourds were left alone, high upon the roof, with only a trace of the shrivelled stems which had planted them there.

Hyung got a saw and sawed open the first huge gourd. He worked so long, that when his task was finished he feared he must be in a swoon, for out of the opened gourd stepped two beautiful boys, with fine bottles of wine and a table of jade set with dainty cups. Hyung staggered back and sought assurance of his wife, who was fully as dazed as was her husband. The surprise was somewhat relieved by one of the handsome youths stepping forth, placing the table before them, and announcing that the bird king had sent them with these presents to the benefactor of one of his subjects—the bird with broken legs. Ere they could answer, the other youth placed a silver bottle on the table, saying: "This wine will restore life to the dead." Another, which he placed on the table, would, he said, restore sight to the blind. Then going to the gourd, he brought two gold bottles. One contained a tobacco, which, being smoked, would give speech to the dumb, while the other gold bottle contained wine, which would prevent the approach of age and ward off death.

Having made these announcements, the pair disappeared, leaving Hyung and his wife almost dumb with

amazement. They looked at the gourd, then at the little table and its contents, and each looked at the other to be sure it was not a dream. At length Hyung broke the silence, remarking that, as he was very hungry, he would venture to open another gourd, in the hope that it would be found full of something good to eat, since it was not so important for him to have something with which to restore life just now as it was to have something to sustain life with.

The next gourd was opened as was the first, when by some means out flowed all manner of household furniture, and clothing, with rolls upon rolls of fine silk and satin cloth, linen goods, and the finest cotton. The satin alone was far greater in bulk than the gourd had been, yet, in addition, the premises were literally strewn with costly furniture and the finest fabrics. They barely examined the goods now, their amazement having become so great that they could scarcely wait until all had been opened, and the whole seemed so unreal, that they feared delay might be dangerous. Both sawed away on the next gourd, when out came a body of carpenters, all equipped with tools and lumber, and, to their utter and complete amazement, began putting up a house as quickly and quietly as thought, so that before they could arise from the ground they saw a fine house standing before them, with courts and servants' quarters, stable, and granaries. Simultaneously a great train of bulls and ponies appeared, loaded down with rice and other products as tributes from the district in which the place was located. Others came bringing money tribute, servants, male and female, and clothing.

They felt sure they were in dreamland now, and that they might enjoy the exercise of power while it lasted, they began commanding the servants to put the goods away, the money in the *sahrang*, or reception-room, the clothing in the *tarack*, or garret over the fireplace, the rice in the granaries, and animals in their stables. Others were sent to prepare a bath, that they might don the fine

clothing before it should be too late. The servants obeyed, increasing the astonishment of the pair, and causing them to literally forget the fourth gourd in their amazed contemplation of the wondrous miracles being performed, and the dreamy air of satisfaction and contentment with which it surrounded them.

Their attention was called to the gourd by the servants, who were then commanded to carefully saw it open. They did so, and out stepped a maiden, as beautiful as were the gifts that had preceded her. Never before had Hyung looked on any one who could at all compare with the matchless beauty and grace of the lovely creature who now stood so modestly and confidently before him. He could find no words to express his boundless admiration, and could only stand in mute wonder and feast himself upon her beauty. Not so with his wife, however. She saw only a rival in the beautiful girl, and straightway demanded who she was, whence she came, and what she wanted. The maid replied: "I am sent by the bird king to be this man's concubine." Whereupon the wife grew dark in the face, and ordered her to go whence she came and not see her husband again. She upbraided him for not being content with a house and estate, numbers of retainers and quantities of money, and declared this last trouble was all due to his greed in opening the fourth gourd.

Her husband had by this time found his speech, however, and severely reprimanding her for conducting herself in such a manner upon the receipt of such heavenly gifts, while yesterday she had been little more than a beggar; he commanded her to go at once to the women's quarters, where she should reign supreme, and never make such a display of her ill-temper again, under penalty of being consigned to a house by herself. The maiden he gladly welcomed, and conducted her to apartments set aside for her.

II.

WHEN Nahl Bo heard of the wonderful change taking place at his brother's establishment, he went himself to look into the matter. He found the report not exaggerated, and began to upbraid his brother with dishonest methods, which accusation the brother stoutly denied, and further demanded where, and of whom, he could steal a house, such rich garments, fine furniture, and have it removed in a day to the site of his former hovel. Nahl Bo demanded an explanation, and Hyung Bo frankly told him how he had saved the bird from the snake and had bound up its broken limbs, so that it recovered; how the bird in return brought him a seed engraved with gold characters, instructing him how to plant and rear it; and how, having done so, the four gourds were borne on the stalk, and from them, on ripening, had appeared these rich gifts. The ill-favored brother even then persisted in his charges, and in a gruff, ugly manner accused Hyung Bo of being worse than a thief in keeping all these fine goods, instead of dutifully sharing them with his elder brother. This insinuation of undutiful conduct really annoyed Hyung Bo, who, in his kindness of heart, forgave this unbrotherly senior, his former ill conduct, and thinking only of his own present good fortune, he kindly bestowed considerable gifts upon the undeserving brother, and doubtless would have done more but that the covetous man espied the fair maiden, and at once insisted on having her. This was too much even for the patient Hyung Bo, who refused with a determination remarkable for him. A quarrel ensued, during which the elder brother took his departure in a rage, fully determined to use the secret of his brother's success for all it was worth in securing rich gifts for himself.

Going home he struck at all the birds he could see, and ordered his servants to do the same. After killing many, he succeeded in catching one, and, breaking its legs, he took fish-skin and bound them up in splints, lay-

ing the little sufferer in a warm place, till it recovered and flew away, bandages and all. The result was as expected. The bird being questioned by the bird king concerning its crooked legs, related its story, dwelling, however, on the man's cruelty in killing so many birds and then breaking its own legs. The king understood thoroughly, and gave the little cripple a seed to present to the wicked man on its return in the spring.

Springtime came, and one day, as Nahl Bo was sitting cross-legged in the little room opening on the veranda off his court, he heard a familiar bird-song. Dropping his long pipe, he threw open the paper windows, and there, sure enough, sat a crooked-legged bird on the clothes line, bearing a seed in its mouth. Nahl Bo would let no one touch it, but as the bird dropped the seed and flew away, he jumped out so eagerly that he forgot to slip his shoes on, and got his clean white stockings all befouled. He secured the seed, however, and felt that his fortune was made. He planted it carefully, as directed, and gave it his personal attention.

The vines were most luxurious. They grew with great rapidity, till they had well nigh covered the whole of his large house and outbuildings. Instead of one gourd, or even four, as in the brother's case, the new vines bore twelve gourds, which grew and grew till the great beams of his house fairly groaned under their weight, and he had to block them in place to keep them from rolling off the roofs. He had to hire men to guard them carefully, for now that the source of Hyung Bo's riches was understood, every one was anxious for a gourd. They did not know the secret, however, which Nahl Bo concealed through selfishness, and Hyung through fear that every one would take to killing and maiming birds as his wicked brother had done.

Maintaining a guard was expensive, and the plant so loosened the roof tiles, by the tendrils searching for earth and moisture in the great layer of clay under the tiles, that the rainy season made great havoc with his house.

Large portions of plaster from the inside fell upon the paper ceilings, which in turn gave way, letting the dirty water drip into the rooms, and making the house almost uninhabitable. At last, however, the plants could do no more harm; the frost had come, the vines had shrivelled away, and the enormous ripe gourds were carefully lowered, amid the yelling of a score of coolies, as each seemed to get in the others' way trying to manipulate the ropes and poles with which the gourds were let down to the ground. Once inside the court, and the great doors locked, Nahl Bo felt relieved, and shutting out every one but a carpenter and his assistant, he prepared for the great surprise which he knew must await him, in spite of his most vivid dreams.

The carpenter insisted upon the enormous sum of 1,000 cash for opening each gourd, and as he was too impatient to await the arrival of another, and as he expected to be of princely wealth in a few moments, Nahl Bo agreed to the exorbitant price. Whereupon, carefully bracing a gourd, the men began sawing it through. It seemed a long time before the gourd fell in halves. When it did, out came a party of rope-dancers such as perform at fairs and public places. Nahl Bo was unprepared for any such surprise as this, and fancied it must be some great mistake. They sang and danced about as well as the crowded condition of the court would allow, and the family looked on complacently, supposing that the band had been sent to celebrate their coming good fortune. But Nahl Bo soon had enough of this. He wanted to get at his riches, and seeing that the actors were about to stretch their ropes for a more extensive performance, he ordered them to cease and take their departure. To his amazement, however, they refused to do this, until he had paid them 5,000 cash for their trouble. "You sent for us and we came," said the leader. "Now pay us, or we will live with you till you do." There was no help for it, and with great reluctance and some foreboding, he gave them the money and dismissed them. Then Nahl

Bo turned to the carpenter, who chanced to be a man with an ugly visage, made uglier by a great hare-lip. "You," he said, "are the cause of all this. Before you entered this court these gourds were filled with gold, and your ugly face has changed it to beggars."

Number two was opened with no better results, for out came a body of Buddhist priests, begging for their temple, and promising many sons in return for offerings of suitable merit. Although disgusted beyond measure, Nahl Bo still had faith in the gourds, and to get rid of the priests, lest they should see his riches, he gave them also 5,000 cash.

As soon as the priests were gone, gourd number three was opened, with still poorer results; for out came a procession of paid mourners followed by a corpse borne by bearers. The mourners wept as loudly as possible, and all was in a perfect uproar. When ordered to go, the mourners declared they must have money for mourning, and to pay for burying the body. Seeing no possible help for it, 5,000 cash was finally given them, and they went out with the bier. Then Nahl Bo's wife came into the court, and began to abuse the hare-lipped man for bringing upon them all this trouble. Whereupon the latter became angry and demanded his money that he might leave. They had no intention of giving up the search as yet, however, and, as it was too late to change carpenters, the ugly fellow was paid for the work already done, and given an advance on that yet remaining. He therefore set to work upon the fourth gourd, which Nahl Bo watched with feverish anxiety.

From this one there came a band of *gee sang*, or dancing girls. There was one woman from each province, and each had her song and dance. One sang of the *yang wang*, or wind god; another of the *wang jay*, or pan deity; one sang of *sung jee*, or money that is placed as a christening on the roof tree of every house. There was the cuckoo song. The song of the ancient tree that has lived so long that its heart is dead and gone, leaving but

a hollow space, yet the leaves spring forth every spring-tide. The song of laughter and mourning, with an injunction to see to it that the rice offering be made to the departed spirits. To the king of the sun and stars a song was sung. And last of all, one votary sang of the twelve months that make the year, the twelve hours that make the day, the thirty days that make the month, and of the new year's birth, as the old year dies, taking with it their ills to be buried in the past, and reminding all people to celebrate the New Year holidays by donning clean clothes and feasting on good food, that the following year may be to them one of plenty and prosperity. Having finished their songs and their graceful posturing and waving of their gay silk banners, the *gee sang* demanded their pay, which had to be given them, reducing the family wealth 5,000 cash more.

The wife now tried to persuade Nahl Bo to stop and not open more, but the hare-lip man offered to open the next for 500 cash, as he was secretly enjoying the sport. So the fifth was opened a little, when a yellow-looking substance was seen inside, which was taken to be gold, and they hurriedly opened it completely. But instead of gold, out came an acrobatic pair,—being a strong man with a youth dressed to represent a girl. The man danced about, holding his young companion balanced upon his shoulders, singing meanwhile a song of an ancient king, whose riotous living was so distasteful to his subjects that he built him a cavernous palace, the floor of which was covered with quicksilver, the walls were decorated with jewels, and myriad lamps turned the darkness into day. Here were to be found the choicest viands and wines, with bands of music to entertain the feasters: most beautiful women; and he enjoyed himself most luxuriously until his enemy, learning the secret, threw open the cavern to the light of day, when all of the beautiful women immediately disappeared in the sun's rays.

Before he could get these people to discontinue their

performance, Nahl Bo had to give them also 5,000 cash. Yet in spite of all his ill luck, he decided to open another. Which being done, a jester came forth, demanding the expense money for his long journey. This was finally given him, for Nahl Bo had hit upon what he deemed a clever expedient. He took the wise fool aside, and asked him to use his wisdom in pointing out to him which of these gourds contained gold. Whereupon the jester looked wise, tapped several gourds, and motioned to each one as being filled with gold.

The seventh was therefore opened, and a lot of yamen runners came forth, followed by an official. Nahl Bo tried to run from what he knew must mean an exorbitant "squeeze," but he was caught and beaten for his indiscretion. The official called for his valise, and took from it a paper, which his secretary read, announcing that Nahl Bo was the serf of this lord and must hereafter pay to him a heavy tribute. At this they groaned in their hearts, and the wife declared that even now the money was all gone, even to the last cash, while the rabble which had collected had stolen nearly every thing worth removing. Yet the officer's servants demanded pay for their services, and they had to be given a note secured on the property before they would leave. Matters were now so serious that they could not be made much worse, and it was decided to open each remaining gourd, that if there were any gold they might have it.

When the next one was opened a bevy of *moo tang* women (soothsayers) came forth, offering to drive away the spirit of disease and restore the sick to health. They arranged their banners for their usual dancing ceremony, brought forth their drums, with which to exorcise the demons, and called for rice to offer to the spirits and clothes to burn for the spirits' apparel.

"Get out!" roared Nahl Bo. "I am not sick except for the visitation of such as yourselves, who are forever burdening the poor, and demanding pay for your supposed services. Away with you, and befool some other

pah sak ye (eight month's man—fool) if you can. I want none of your services."

They were no easier to drive away, however, than were the other annoying visitors that had come with his supposed good fortune. He had finally to pay them as he had the other; and dejectedly he sat, scarcely noticing the opening of the ninth gourd.

The latter proved to contain a juggler, and the exasperated Nahl Bo, seeing but one small man, determined to make short work of him. Seizing him by his topknot of hair, he was about to drag him to the door, when the dexterous fellow, catching his tormentor by the thighs, threw him headlong over his own back, nearly breaking his neck, and causing him to lie stunned for a time, while the expert bound him hand and foot, and stood him on his head, so that the wife was glad to pay the fellow and dismiss him ere the life should be departed from her lord.

On opening the tenth a party of blind men came out, picking their way with their long sticks, while their sightless orbs were raised towards the unseen heavens. They offered to tell the fortunes of the family. But, while their services might have been demanded earlier, the case was now too desperate for any such help. The old men tinkled their little bells, and chanted some poetry addressed to the four good spirits stationed at the four corners of the earth, where they patiently stand bearing the world upon their shoulders; and to the distant heavens that arch over and fold the earth in their embrace, where the two meet at the far horizon (as pictured in the Korean flag). The blind men threw their dice, and, fearing lest they should prophesy death, Nahl Bo quickly paid and dismissed them.

The next gourd was opened but a trifle, that they might first determine as to the wisdom of letting out its contents. Before they could determine, however, a voice like thunder was heard from within, and the huge form of a giant arose, splitting open the gourd as he came forth. In his anger he seized poor Nahl Bo and

tossed him upon his shoulders as though he would carry him away. Whereupon the wife plead with tears for his release, and gladly gave an order for the amount of the ransom. After which the monster allowed the frightened man to fall to the ground, nearly breaking his aching bones in the fall.

The carpenter did not relish the sport any longer; it seemed to be getting entirely too dangerous. He thereupon demanded the balance of his pay, which they finally agreed to give him, providing he would open the last remaining gourd. For the desperate people hoped to find this at least in sufficient condition that they might cook or make soup of it, since they had no food left at all and no money, while the other gourds were so spoiled by the tramping of the feet of their unbidden guests, as to be totally unfit for food.

The man did as requested, but had only sawed a very little when the gourd split open as though it was rotten, while a most awful stench arose, driving every one from the premises. This was followed by a gale of wind, so severe as to destroy the building, which, in falling, took fire from the *kang*, and while the once prosperous man looked on in helpless misery, the last of his remaining property was swept forever from him.

The seed that had brought prosperity to his honest, deserving brother had turned prosperity into ruin to the cruel, covetous Nahl Bo, who now had to subsist upon the charity of his kind brother, whom he had formerly treated so cruelly.

CHUN YANG.

THE FAITHFUL DANCING-GIRL WIFE.

In the city of Nam Won, in Chull Lah Do (the southern province of Korea), lived the Prefect Ye Tung Uhi. He was the happy father of a son of some sixteen years of age. Being an only child the boy was naturally much petted. He was not an ordinary young man, however, for in addition to a handsome, manly face and stalwart figure, he possessed a bright, quick mind, and was naturally clever. A more dutiful son could not be found. He occupied a house in the rear of his father's quarters, and devoted himself to his books, going regularly each evening to make his obeisance to his father, and express his wish that pleasant, refreshing sleep might come to him; then, in the morning, before breakfasting, he was wont to go and enquire how the new day had found his father.

The Prefect was but recently appointed to rule over the Nam Won district when the events about to be recorded occurred. The winter months had been spent mostly indoors, but as the mild spring weather approached and the buds began to open to the singing of the joyful birds, Ye Toh Ryung, or Toh Ryung, the son, felt that he must get out and enjoy nature. Like an animal that has buried itself in a hole in the earth, he came forth rejoicing; the bright yellow birds welcomed him from the willow trees, the soft breezes fanned his cheeks, and the freshness of the air exhilarated him. He called his *pang san* (valet) and asked him concerning the neighboring views. The servant was a native of the district, and knew the place well; he enumerated the

various places especially prized for their scenery, but concluded with: "But of all rare views, 'Kang Hal Loo' is the rarest. Officers from the eight provinces come to enjoy the scenery, and the temple is covered with verses they have left in praise of the place." "Very well, then, we will go there," said Toh Ryung. "Go you and clean up the place for my reception."

The servant hurried off to order the temple swept and spread with clean mats, while his young master sauntered along almost intoxicated by the freshness and new life of every thing around him. Arrived at the place, after a long, tedious ascent of the mountain side, he flung himself upon a huge bolster-like cushion, and with half-closed eyes, drank in the beauty of the scene along with the balmy, perfume-laden spring zephyrs. He called his servant, and congratulated him upon his taste, declaring that were the gods in search of a fine view, they could not find a place that would surpass this; to which the man answered:

"That is true; so true, in fact, that it is well known that the spirits do frequent this place for its beauty."

As he said this, Toh Ryung had raised himself, and was leaning on one arm, gazing out toward one side, when, as though it were one of the spirits just mentioned, the vision of a beautiful girl shot up into the air and soon fell back out of sight in the shrubbery of an adjoining court-yard. He could just get a confused picture of an angelic face, surrounded by hair like the black thunder-cloud, a neck of ravishing beauty, and a dazzle of bright silks,—when the whole had vanished. He was dumb with amazement, for he felt sure he must have seen one of the spirits said to frequent the place; but before he could speak, the vision arose again, and he then had time to see that it was but a beautiful girl swinging in her dooryard. He did not move, he scarcely breathed, but sat with bulging eyes absorbing the prettiest view he had ever seen. He noted the handsome, laughing face, the silken black hair, held

back in a coil by a huge coral pin; he saw the jewels sparkling on the gay robes, the dainty white hands and full round arms, from which the breezes blew back the sleeves; and as she flew higher in her wild sport, oh, joy! two little shoeless feet encased in white stockings, shot up among the peach blossoms, causing them to fall in showers all about her. In the midst of the sport her hairpin loosened and fell, allowing her raven locks to float about her shoulders; but, alas! the costly ornament fell on a rock and broke, for Toh Ryung could hear the sharp click where he sat. This ended the sport, and the little maid disappeared, all unconscious of the agitation she had caused in a young man's breast by her harmless spring exercise.

After some silence, the young man asked his servant if he had seen any thing, for even yet he feared his mind had been wandering close to the dreamland. After some joking, the servant confessed to having seen the girl swinging, whereupon his master demanded her name. "She is Uhl Mahs' daughter, a *gee sang* (public dancing girl) of this city; her name is Chun Yang Ye"—fragrant spring, "*I yah!* superb; I can see her then, and have her sing and dance for me," exclaimed Toh Ryung. "Go and call her at once, you slave."

The man ran, over good road and bad alike, up hill and down, panting as he went; for while the back of the women's quarters of the adjoining compound was near at hand, the entrance had to be reached by a long circuit. Arriving out of breath, he pounded at the gate, calling the girl by name.

"Who is that calls me?" she enquired when the noise had attracted her attention.

"Oh, never mind who," answered the exhausted man, "it is great business; open the door."

"Who are you, and what do you want?"

"I am nobody, and I want nothing; but Ye Toh Ryung is the Governor's son, and he wants to see the Fragrant Spring."

"Who told Ye Toh Ryung my name?"

"Never mind who told him; if you did not want him to know you, then why did you swing so publicly? The great man's son came here to rest and see the beautiful views; he saw you swinging, and can see nothing since. You must go, but you need not fear. He is a gentleman, and will treat you nicely; if your dancing pleases him as did your swinging, he may present you with rich gifts, for he is his father's only son."

Regretting in her proud spirit that fates had placed her in a profession where she was expected to entertain the nobility whether it suited her or not, the girl combed and arranged her hair, tightened her sash, smoothed her disordered clothes, and prepared to look as any vain woman would wish who was about to be presented to the handsomest and most gifted young nobleman of the province. She followed the servant slowly till they reached Toh Ryung's stopping place. She waited while the servant announced her arrival, for a gee sang must not enter a nobleman's presence unbidden. Toh Ryung was too excited to invite her in, however, and his servant had to prompt him, when, laughing at his own agitation, he pleasantly bade her enter and sit down.

"What is your name?" asked he.

"My name is Chun Yang Ye," she said, with a voice that resembled silver jingling in a pouch.

"How old are you?"

"My age is just twice eight years."

"Ah ha!" laughed the now composed boy, "how fortunate; you are twice eight, and I am four fours. We are of the same age. Your name, Fragrant Spring, is the same as your face—very beautiful. Your cheeks are like the petals of the *mah hah* that ushers in the soft spring. Your eyes are like those of the eagle sitting on the ancient tree, but soft and gentle as the moonlight," ran on the enraptured youth. "When is your birthday?"

"My birthday occurs at midnight on the eighth day of the fourth moon," modestly replied the flattered girl,

who was quickly succumbing to the charms of the ardent and handsome young fellow, whose heart she could see was already her own.

"Is it possible?" exclaimed he; "that is the date of the lantern festival, and it is also my own birthday, only I was born at eleven instead of twelve. I am sorry I was not born at twelve now. But it does n't matter. Surely the gods had some motive in sending us into the world at the same time, and thus bringing us together at our sixteenth spring-tide. Heaven must have intended us to be man and wife;" and he bade her sit still as she started as though to take her departure. Then he began to plead with her, pacing the room in his excitement, till his attendant likened the sound to the combat of ancient warriors. "This chance meeting of ours has a meaning," he argued. "Often when the buds were bursting, or when the forest trees were turning to fire and blood, have I played and supped with pretty gee sang, watched them dance, and wrote them verses, but never before have I lost my heart; never before have I seen any one so incomparably beautiful. You were destined to be my wife; you must be mine, you must marry me."

She wrinkled her fair brow and thought, for she was no silly, foolish thing, and while her heart was almost, if not quite won by this tempestuous lover, yet she saw where his blind love would not let him see. "You know," she said, "the son of a nobleman may not marry a gee sang without the consent of his parents. I know I am a gee sang by name, the fates have so ordained, but, nevertheless, I am an honorable woman, always have been, and expect to remain so."

"Certainly," he answered, "we cannot celebrate the 'six customs ceremony' (parental arrangements, exchange of letters, contracts, exchange of presents, preliminary visits, ceremony proper), but we can be privately married just the same."

"No, it cannot be. Your father would not consent, and should we be privately married, and your father be

ordered to duty at some other place, you would not dare take me with you. Then you would marry the daughter of some nobleman, and I would be forgotten. It must not, cannot be," and she arose to depart. "Stay, stay," he begged. "You do me an injustice. I will never forsake you, or marry another. I swear it. And a *yang ban* (noble) has but one mouth, he cannot speak two ways. Even should we leave this place I will take you with me, or return soon to you. You must not refuse me."

"But suppose you change your mind or forget your promises; words fly out of the mouth and are soon lost, ink and paper are more lasting; give me your promises in writing," she said.

Instantly the young man took up paper and brush; having rubbed the ink well, he wrote: "A memorandum. Desiring to enjoy the spring scenery, I came to Kang Hal Loo. There I saw for the first time my heaven-sent bride. Meeting for the first time, I pledge myself for one hundred years; to be her faithful husband. Should I change, show this paper to the magistrate." Folding up the manuscript with care he handed it to her. While putting it into her pocket she said: "Speech has no legs, yet it can travel many thousands of miles. Suppose this matter should reach your father's ears, what would you do?"

"Never fear; my father was once young, who knows but I may be following the example of his early days. I have contracted with you, and we now are married, even my father cannot change it. Should he discover our alliance and disown me, I will still be yours, and together we shall live and die."

She arose to go, and pointing with her jade like hand to a clump of bamboos, said: "There is my house; as I cannot come to you, you must come to me and make my mother's house your home, as much as your duty to your parents will allow."

As the sun began to burn red above the mountains' peaks, they bade each other a fond adieu, and each de-

parted for home accompanied by their respective attendants.

Ye Toh Ryung went to his room, which now seemed a prison-like place instead of the pleasant study he had found it. He took up a book, but reading was no satisfaction, every word seemed to transform itself into Chun or Yang. Every thought was of the little maid of the spring fragrance. He changed his books, but it was no use, he could not even keep them right side up, not to mention using them properly. Instead of singing off his lessons as usual, he kept singing, *Chun Yang Ye po go sip so* (I want to see the spring fragrance), till his father, hearing the confused sounds, sent to ascertain what was the matter with his son. The boy was singing, "As the parched earth cries to rain after the seven years' drought, so my heart pants for my Chun Yang Ye, whose face to me is like the rays of the sun upon the earth after a nine years' rain." He paid no heed to the servants, and soon his father sent his private secretary, demanding what it was the boy desired so much that he should keep singing "I want to see, I want to see." Toh Ryung answered that he was reading an uninteresting book, and looking for another. Though he remained more quiet after this, he still was all impatience to be off to his sweetheart-wife, and calling his attendant, he sent him out to see how near the sun was to setting. Enjoying the sport, the man returned, saying the sun was now high over head.

"Begone," said he, "can any one hold back the sun; it had reached the mountain tops before I came home."

At last the servant brought his dinner, for which he had no appetite. He could ill abide the long delay between the dinner hour and the regular time for his father's retiring. The time did come, however, and when the lights were extinguished and his father had gone to sleep, he took his trusty servant, and, scaling the back wall, they hurried to the house of Chun Yang Ye.

As they approached they heard someone playing the harp, and singing of the "dull pace of the hours when one's lover is away." Being admitted, they met the mother, who, with some distrust, received Toh Ryung's assurances and sent him to her daughter's apartments.

The house pleased him; it was neat and well appointed. The public room, facing the court, was lighted by a blue lantern, which in the mellow light resembled a pleasure barge drifting on the spring flood. Banners of poetry hung upon the walls. Upon the door leading to Chun Yang's little parlor hung a banner inscribed with verses to her ancestors and descendants, praying that "a century be short to span her life and happiness, and that her children's children be blessed with prosperity for a thousand years." Through the open windows could be seen moonlight glimpses of the little garden of the swinging girl. There was a miniature lake almost filled with lotus plants, where two sleepy swans floated with heads beneath their wings, while the occasional gleam of a gold or silver scale showed that the water was inhabited. A summer-house on the water's edge was almost covered with fragrant spring blossoms, the whole being enclosed in a little grove of bamboo and willows, that shut out the view of outsiders.

While gazing at this restful sight, Chun Yang Ye herself came out, and all was lost in the lustre of her greater beauty. She asked him into her little parlor, where was a profusion of choice carved cabinets and ornaments of jade and metal, while richly embroidered mats covered the highly-polished floor. She was so delighted that she took both his hands in her pretty, white, soft ones, and gazing longingly into each other's eyes, she led him into another room, where, on a low table, a most elegant lunch was spread. They sat down on the floor and surveyed the loaded table. There were fruits preserved in sugar, candied nuts arranged in many dainty, nested boxes; sweet pickles and confections, pears that had grown in the warmth of a summer now dead, and grapes

that had been saved from decay by the same sun that had called them forth. Quaint old bottles with long, twisted necks, choice mediated wines, to be drunk from the little crackled cups, such as the ancients used.

Pouring out a eup, she sang to him: "This is the elixir of youth; drinking this, may you never grow old; though ten thousand years pass over your head, may you stand like the mountain that never changes." He drank half of the eup's contents, and praised her sweet voice, asking for another song. She sang "Let us drain the eup while we may. In the grave who will be our eup-bearer. While we are young let us play. When old, mirth gives place to care. The flowers can bloom but a few days at best, and must then die, that the seed may be born. The moon is no sooner full than it begins to wane, that the young moon may rise."

The sentiments suited him, the wine exhilarated him, and his spirits rose. He drained his eup, and called for more wine and song; but she restrained him. They ate the dainty food, and more wine and song followed. She talked of the sweet contract they had made, and anon they pledged themselves anew. Not content with promises for this short life, they went into the future, and he yielded readily to her request, that when death should at last overtake them, she would enter a flower, while he would become a butterfly, coming and resting on her bosom, and feasting off her fragrant sweetness.

The father did not know of his son's recent alliance, though the young man honestly went and removed Chun Yang's name from the list of the district gee sang, kept in his father's office; for, now that she was a married woman, she need no longer go out with the dancing-girls. Every morning, as before, the dutiful son presented himself before his father, with respectful inquiries after his health, and his rest the preceding night. But, nevertheless, each night the young man's apartments were deserted, while he spent the time in the house of his wife.

Thus the months rolled on with amazing speed. The lovers were in paradise. The father enjoyed his work, and labored hard for the betterment of the condition of his subjects. Never before had so large a tribute been sent by this district. Yet the people were not burdened as much as when far less of their products reached the government granaries. The honest integrity of the officer reached the King in many reports, and when a vacancy occurred at the head of the Treasury Department, he was raised to be Ho Joh Pansa (Secretary of Finance). Delighted, the father sent for his son and told him the news, but, to his amazement, the young man had naught to say, in fact he seemed as one struck dumb, as well he might. Within himself there was a great tumult; his heart beat so violently as to seem perceptible, and at times it arose and filled his throat, cutting off any speech he might wish to utter. Surprised at the conduct of his son, the father bade him go and inform his mother, that she might order the packing to commence.

He went; but soon found a chance to fly to Chun Yang, who, at first, was much concerned for his health, as his looks denoted a serious illness. When he had made her understand, however, despair seized her, and they gazed at each other in mute dismay and utter helplessness. At last she seemed to awaken from her stupor, and, in an agony of despair, she beat her breast, and moaned: "Oh, how can we separate. We must die, we cannot live apart;" and tears coming to her relief, she cried: "If we say good-by, it will be forever; we can never meet again. Oh, I feared it; we have been too happy—too happy. The one who made this order is a murderer; it must be my death. If you go to Seoul and leave me, I must die. I am but a poor weak woman, and I cannot live without you."

He took her, and laying her head on his breast, tried to soothe her. "Don't cry so bitterly," he begged; "my heart is almost broken now. I cannot bear it." I wish it could always be spring-time; but this is only like the cruel

winter that, lingering in the mountain, sometimes sweeps down the valley, drives out the spring, and kills the blossoms. We will not give up and die, though. We have contracted for one hundred years, and this will be but a bitter separation that will make our speedy reunion more blissful."

"Oh," she says, "but how can I live here alone, with you in Seoul? Just think of the long, tedious summer days, the long and lonely winter nights. I must see no one. I cannot know of you, for who will tell me, and how am I to endure it?"

"Had not my father been given this great honor, we would perhaps not have been parted; as it is I must go, there is no help for it, but you must believe me when I promise I will come again. Here, take this crystal mirror as a pledge that I will keep my word;" and he gave her his pocket-mirror of rock crystal.

"Promise me when you will return," said she; and then, without awaiting an answer, she sang: "When the sear and withered trunk begins to bloom, and the dead bird sings in the branches, then my lover will come to me. When the river flows over the eastern mountains, then may I see him glide along in his ship to me." He chided her for her lack of faith, and assured her again it was as the other. After a time she became more reconciled, and taking off her jade ring, gave it to him for a keepsake, saying: "My love, like this ring, knows no end. You must go, alas! but my love will go with you, and may it protect you when crossing wild mountains and distant rivers, and bring you again safely to me. If you go to Seoul, you must not trifle, but take your books, study hard, and enter the examinations, then, perhaps, you may obtain rank and come to me. I will stand with my hand shading my eyes, ever watching for your return."

Promising to cherish her speech, with her image in his breast, they made their final adieu, and tore apart.

The long journey seemed like a funeral to the lover. Everywhere her image rose before him. He could think

of nothing else; but by the time he arrived at the capital he had made up his mind as to his future course, and from that day forth his parents wondered at his stern, determined manner. He shut himself up in his room with his books. He would neither go out, or form acquaintances among the young noblemen of the gay city. Thus he spent months in hard study, taking no note of passing events.

In the meantime a new magistrate came to Nam Won. He was a hard-faced, hard-hearted politician. He associated with the dissolute, and devoted himself to riotous living, instead of caring for the welfare of the people. He had not been long in the place till he had heard so much of the matchless beauty of Chun Yang Ye that he determined to see, and if as reported, marry her. Accordingly he called the clerk of the yamen, and asked concerning "the beautiful gee sang Chun Yang Ye." The clerk answered that such a name had appeared on the records of the dancing girls, but that it had been removed, as she had contracted a marriage with the son of the previous magistrate, and was now a lady of position and respectability.

"You lying rascal!" yelled the enraged officer, who could ill brook any interference with plans he had formed, "A nobleman's son cannot really marry a dancing girl; leave my presence at once, and summon this remarkable 'lady' to appear before me." The clerk could only do as he was bidden, and, summoning the yamen runners, he sent to the house of Chun Yang Ye to acquaint her with the official order.

The runners, being natives of the locality, were loath to do as commanded, and when the fair young woman gave them "wine money" they willingly agreed to report her "too sick to attend the court." Upon doing so, however, the wrath of their master came down upon them. They were well beaten, and then commanded to go with a chair and bring the woman, sick or well, while if they disobeyed him a second time they would be put to death.

Of course they went, but after they had explained to Chun Yang Ye their treatment, her beauty and concern for their safety so affected them, that they offered to go back without her, and face their doom. She would not hear to their being sacrificed for her sake, and prepared to accompany them. She disordered her hair, soiled her fair face, and clad herself in dingy, ill-fitting gowns, which, however, seemed only to cause her natural beauty the more to shine forth. She wept bitterly on entering the yamen, which fired the anger of the official. He ordered her to stop her crying or be beaten, and then as he looked at her disordered and tear-stained face, that resembled choice jade spattered with mud, he found that her beauty was not overstated.

"What does your conduct mean?" said he. "Why have you not presented yourself at this office with the other gee sang?"

"Because, though born a gee sang, I am by marriage a lady, and not subject to the rules of my former profession," she answered.

"Hush!" roared the Prefect. "No more of this nonsense. Present yourself here with the other gee sang, or pay the penalty."

"Never," she bravely cried. "A thousand deaths first. You have no right to exact such a thing of me. You are the King's servant, and should see that the laws are executed, rather than violated."

The man was fairly beside himself with wrath at this and ordered her chained and thrown into prison at once. The people all wept with her, which but increased her oppressor's anger, and calling the jailer he ordered him to treat her with especial rigor, and be extra vigilant lest some sympathizers should assist her to escape. The jailer promised, but nevertheless he made things as easy for her as was possible under the circumstances. Her mother came and moaned over her daughter's condition, declaring that she was foolish in clinging to her faithless husband, who had brought all this trouble

upon them. The neighbors, however, upbraided the old woman for her words, and assured the daughter that she had done just right, and would yet be rewarded. They brought presents of food, and endeavored to make her condition slightly less miserable by their attentions.

She passed the night in bowing before Heaven and calling on the gods and her husband to release her, and in the morning when her mother came, she answered the latter's inquiries as to whether she was alive or not, in a feeble voice which alarmed her parent.

"I am still alive, but surely dying. I can never see my Toh Ryung again; but when I am dead you must take my body to Seoul and bury it near the road over which he travels the most, that even in death I may be near him, though separated in life." Again the mother scolded her for her devotion and for making the contract that binds her strongly to such a man. She could stand it no longer, and begged her mother that she would go away and come to see her no more if she had no pleasanter speech than such to make. "I followed the dictates of my heart and my mind. I did what was right. Can I foretell the future? Because the sun shines to-day are we assured that to-morrow it will shine? The deed is done. I do not regret it; leave me to my grief, but do not add to it by your unkindness."

Thus the days lengthened into months, but she seemed like one dead, and took no thought of time or its flight. She was really ill, and would have died but for the kindness of the jailer. At last one night she dreamed that she was in her own room, dressing, and using the little mirror Toh Ryung had given her, when, without apparent cause, it suddenly broke in halves. She awoke, startled, and felt sure that death was now to liberate her from her sorrows, for what other meaning could the strange occurrence have than that her body was thus to be broken. Although anxious to die and be free, she could not bear the thought of leaving this world without a last look at her loved husband whose hands alone

could close her eyes when her spirit had departed. Pondering much upon the dream, she called the jailer and asked him to summon a blind man, as she wished her fortune told. The jailer did so. It was no trouble, for almost as she spoke they heard one picking his way along the street with his long stick, and uttering his peculiar call. He came in and sat down, when they soon discovered that they were friends, for before the man became blind he had been in comfortable circumstances, and had known her father intimately. She therefore asked him to be to her as a kind father, and faithfully tell her when and how death would come to her. He said: "When the blossoms fade and fall they do not die, their life simply enters the seed to bloom again. Death to you would but liberate your spirit to shine again in a fairer body."

She thanked him for his kind generalities, but was impatient, and telling her dream, she begged a careful interpretation of it. He promptly answered, that to be an ill omen a mirror in breaking must make a noise. And on further questioning, he found that in her dream a bird had flown into the room just as the mirror was breaking.

"I see," said he. "The bird was bearer of good news, and the breaking of the mirror, which Toh Ryung gave you, indicates that the news concerned him; let us see." Thereupon he arranged a bunch of sticks, shook them well, while uttering his chant, and threw them upon the floor. Then he soon answered that the news was good. "Your husband has done well. He has passed his examinations, been promoted, and will soon come to you."

She was too happy to believe it, thinking the old man had made it up to please his old friend's distressed child. Yet she cherished the dream and the interpretation in her breast, finding in it solace to her weary, troubled heart.

In the meantime Ye Toh Ryung had continued his studious work day and night, to the anxiety of his parents. Just as he began to feel well prepared for the

contest he awaited, a royal proclamation announced, that owing to the fact that peace reigned throughout the whole country, that the closing year had been one of prosperity, and no national calamity had befallen the country. His Gracious Majesty had ordered a grand *quaga*, or competitive examination, to be held. As soon as it became known, literary pilgrims began to pour in from all parts of the country, bent on improving their condition.

The day of the examination found a vast host seated on the grass in front of the pavilion where His Majesty and his officers were. Ye Toh Ryung was given as a subject for his composition, "A lad playing in the shade of a pine tree is questioned by an aged wayfarer."

The young man long rubbed his ink-stick on the stone, thinking very intently meanwhile, but when he began to write in the beautiful characters for which he was noted he seemed inspired, and the composition rolled forth as though he had committed it from the ancient classics. He made the boy express such sentiments of reverence to age as would have charmed the ancients, and the wisdom he put into the conversation was worthy of a king. The matter came so freely that his task was soon finished; in fact many were still wrinkling their brows in preliminary thought, while he was carefully folding up his paper, concealing his name so that the author should not be recognized till the paper had been judged on its merits. He tossed his composition into the pen, and it was at once inspected, being the first one, and remarkably quickly done. When His Majesty heard it read, and saw the perfect characters, he was astonished. Such excellence in writing, composition, and sentiment was unparalleled, and before any other papers were received it was known that none could excel this one. The writer's name was ascertained, and the King was delighted to learn that it was the son of his favorite officer. The young man was sent for, and received the congratulations of his King. The latter gave him the usual

three glasses of wine, which he drank with modesty. He was then given a wreath of flowers from the King's own hands; the court hat was presented to him, with lateral wings, denoting the rapidity—as the flight of a bird—with which he must execute his Sovereign's commands. Richly embroidered breast-plates were given him, to be worn over the front and back of his court robes. He then went forth, riding on a gayly caparisoned horse, preceded by a band of palace musicians and attendants. Everywhere he was greeted with the cheers of the populace, as for three days he devoted his time to this public display. This duty having been fulfilled, he devotedly went to the graves of his ancestors, and prostrated himself with offerings before them, bemoaning the fact that they could not be present to rejoice in his success. He then presented himself before his King, humbly thanking him for his gracious condescension in bestowing such great honors upon one so unworthy.

His Sovereign was pleased, and told the young man to strive to imitate the example of his honest father. He then asked him what position he wished. Ye Toh Ryung answered that he wished no other position than one that would enable him to be of service to his King. "The year has been one of great prosperity," said he. "The plentiful harvest will tempt corrupt men to oppress the people to their own advantage. I would like, therefore, should it meet with Your Majesty's approval, to undertake the arduous duties of *Ussa*"—government inspector.

He said this as he knew he would then be free to go in search of his wife, while he could also do much good at the same time. The King was delighted, and had his appointment—a private one naturally—made at once, giving him the peculiar seal of the office.

The new *Ussa* disguised himself as a beggar, putting on straw sandals, a broken hat, underneath which his hair, uncombed and without the encircling band to hold it in place, streamed out in all directions. He wore no white strip in the neck of his shabby gown, and with dirty

face he certainly presented a beggarly appearance. Presenting himself at the stables outside of the city, where horses and attendants are provided for the ussas, he soon arranged matters by showing his seal, and with proper attendants started on his journey towards his former home in the southern province.

Arriving at his destination, he remained outside in a miserable hamlet while his servants went into the city to investigate the people and learn the news.

It was spring-time again. The buds were bursting, the birds were singing, and in the warm valley a band of farmers were plowing with lazy bulls, and singing, meanwhile, a grateful song in praise of their just King, their peaceful, prosperous country, and their full stomachs. As the Ussa came along in his disguise he began to jest with them, but they did not like him, and were rude in their jokes at his expense; when an old man, evidently the father, cautioned them to be careful. "Don't you see," said he, "this man's speech is only half made up of our common-talk; he is playing a part. I think he must be a gentleman in disguise." The Ussa drew the old man into conversation, asking about various local events, and finally questioning him concerning the character of the Prefect. "Is he just or oppressive, drunken or sober? Does he devote himself to his duties, or give himself up to riotous living?" "Our Magistrate we know little of. His heart is as hard and unbending as the dead heart of the ancient oak. He cares not for the people; the people care not for him but to avoid him. He extorts rice and money unjustly, and spends his ill-gotten gains in riotous living. He has imprisoned and beaten the fair Chun Yang Yc because she repulsed him, and she now lies near to death in the prison, because she married and is true to the poor dog of a son of our former just magistrate."

Ye Toh Ryung was stung by these unjust remarks, filled with the deepest anxiety for his wife, and the bitterest resentment toward the brute of an official, whom, he promised himself, soon to bring to justice. As he moved

away, too full of emotion for further conversation, he heard the farmers singing, "Why are some men born to riches, others born to toil, some to marry and live in peace, others too poor to possess a hut."

He walked away meditating. He had placed himself down on the people's level, and began to feel with them. Thus meditating he crossed a valley, through which a cheery mountain brook rushed merrily along. Near its banks, in front of a poor hut, sat an aged man twisting twine. Accosting him, the old man paid no attention; he repeated his salutation, when the old man, surveying him from head to foot, said: "In the government service age does not count for much, there rank is every thing; an aged man may have to bow to a younger, who is his superior officer. 'Tis not so in the country, however; here age alone is respected. Then why am I addressed thus by such a miserable looking stripling?" The young man asked his elder's pardon, and then requested him to answer a question. "I hear," says he, "that the new Magistrate is about to marry the gee sang, Chun Yang Ye; is it true?"

"Don't mention her name," said the old man, angrily. "You are not worthy to speak of her. She is dying in prison, because of her loyal devotion to the brute beast who married and deserted her."

Ye Toh Ryung could hear no more. He hurried from the place, and finding his attendants, announced his intention of going at once into the city, lest the officials should hear of his presence and prepare for him. Entering the city, he went direct to Chun Yang Ye's house. It presented little of the former pleasant appearance. Most of the rich furniture had been sold to buy comforts for the imprisoned girl. The mother, seeing him come, and supposing him to be a beggar, almost shrieked at him to get away. "Are you such a stranger, that you don't know the news? My only child is imprisoned, my husband long since dead, my property almost gone, and you come to me for alms. Begone, and learn the news of the town."

"Look! Don't you know me? I am Ye Toh Ryung, your son-in-law," he said.

"Ye Toh Ryung, and a beggar! Oh, it cannot be. Our only hope is in you, and now you are worse than helpless. My poor girl will die."

"What is the matter with her?" said he, pretending.

The woman related the history of the past months in full, not sparing the man in the least, giving him such a rating as only a woman can. He then asked to be taken to the prison, and she accompanied him with a strange feeling of gratification in her heart that after all she was right, and her daughter's confidence was illplaced. Arriving at the prison, the mother expressed her feelings by calling to her daughter: "Here is your wonderful husband. You have been so anxious to simply see Ye Toh Ryung before you die; here he is; look at the beggar, and see what your devotion amounts to! Curse him and send him away."

The Ussa called to her, and she recognized the voice. "I surely must be dreaming again," she said, as she tried to arise; but she had the huge neck-encircling board upon her shoulders that marked the latest of her tormentor's acts of oppression, and could not get up. Stung by the pain and the calmness of her lover's voice, she sarcastically asked: "Why have you not come to me? Have you been so busy in official life? Have the rivers been so deep and rapid that you dared not cross them? Did you go so far away that it has required all this time to retrace your steps?" And then, regretting her harsh words, she said: "I cannot tell my rapture. I had expected to have to go to Heaven to meet you, and now you are here. Get them to unbind my feet, and remove this yoke from my neck, that I may come to you."

He came to the little window through which food is passed, and looked upon her. As she saw his face and garb, she moaned: "Oh, what have we done to be so afflicted? You cannot help me now; we must die. Heaven has deserted us."

"Yes," he answered; granting I am poor, yet should we not be happy in our reunion. I have come as I promised, and we will yet be happy. Do yourself no injury, but trust to me."

She called her mother, who sneeringly inquired of what service she could be, now that the longed-for husband had returned in answer to her prayers. She paid no attention to these cruel words, but told her mother of certain jewels she had concealed in a case in her room. "Sell these," she said, "and buy some food and raiment for my husband; take him home and care for him well. Have him sleep on my couch, and do not reproach him for what he cannot help."

He went with the old woman, but soon left to confer with his attendants, who informed him that the next day was the birthday of the Magistrate, and that great preparations were being made for the celebration that would commence early. A great feast, when wine would flow like water, was to take place in the morning. The gee sang from the whole district were to perform for the assembled guests; bands of music were practising for the occasion, and the whole bade fair to be a great, riotous debauch, which would afford the Ussa just the opportunity the consummation of his plans awaited.

Early the next morning the disguised Ussa presented himself at the yamen gate, where the servants jeered at him, telling him: "This is no beggars' feast," and driving him away. He hung around the street, however, listening to the music inside, and finally he made another attempt, which was more successful than the first, for the servants, thinking him crazy, tried to restrain him, when, in the *melée*, he made a passage and rushed through the inner gate into the court off the reception hall. The annoyed host, red with wine, ordered him at once ejected and the gatemen whipped. His order was promptly obeyed, but Ye did not leave the place. He

found a break in the outside wall, through which he climbed, and again presented himself before the feasters. While the Prefect was too blind with rage to be able to speak, the stranger said: "I am a beggar, give me food and drink that I, too, may enjoy myself." The guests laughed at the man's presumption, and thinking him crazy, they urged their host to humor him for their entertainment. To which he finally consented, and, sending some food and wine, bade him stay in a corner and eat.

To the surprise of all, the fellow seemed still discontented, for he claimed that, as the other guests each had a fair gee sang to sing a wine song while they drank, he should be treated likewise. This amused the guests immensely, and they got the master to send one. The girl went with a poor grace, however, saying: "One would think from the looks of you that your poor throat would open to the wine without a song to oil it," and sang him a song that wished him speedy death instead of long life.

After submitting to their taunts for some time, he said, "I thank you for your food and wine and the graciousness of my reception, in return for which I will amuse you by writing you some verses"; and, taking pencil and paper, he wrote: "The oil that enriches the food of the official is but the life blood of the down-trodden people, whose tears are of no more merit in the eyes of the oppressor than the drippings of a burning candle."

When this was read, a troubled look passed over all; the guests shook their heads and assured their host that it meant ill to him. And each began to make excuses, saying that one and another engagement of importance called them hence. The host laughed and bade them be seated, while he ordered attendants to take the intruder and cast him into prison for his impudence. They came to do so, but the Ussa took out his official seal, giving the preconcerted signal

meanwhile, which summoned his ready followers. At sight of the King's seal terror blanched the faces of each of the half-drunken men. The wicked host tried to crawl under the house and escape, but he was at once caught and bound with chains. One of the guests in fleeing through an attic-way caught his top-knot of hair in a rat-hole, and stood for some time yelling for mercy, supposing that his captors had him. It was as though an earthquake had shaken the house; all was the wildest confusion.

The Ussa put on decent clothes and gave his orders in a calm manner. He sent the Magistrate to the capital at once, and began to look further into the affairs of office. Soon, however, he sent a chair for Chun Yang Ye, delegating his own servants, and commanding them not to explain what had happened. She supposed that the Magistrate, full of wine, had sent for her, intending to kill her, and she begged the amused servants to call her Toh Ryung to come and stay with her. They assured her that he could not come, as already he too was at the yamen, and she feared that harm had befallen him on her account.

They removed her shackles and bore her to the yamen, where the Ussa addressed her in a changed voice, commanding her to look up and answer her charges. She refused to look up or speak, feeling that the sooner death came the better. Failing in this way, he then asked her in his own voice to just glance at him. Surprised she looked up, and her dazed eyes saw her lover standing there in his proper guise, and with a delighted cry she tried to run to him, but fainted in the attempt, and was borne in his arms to a room. Just then the old woman, coming along with food, which she had brought as a last service to her daughter, heard the good news from the excited throng outside, and dashing away her dishes and their contents, she tore around for joy, crying: "What a delightful birthday surprise for a cruel magistrate!"

All the people rejoiced with the daughter, but no one seemed to think the old mother deserved such good fortune. The Ussa's conduct was approved at court. A new magistrate was appointed. The marriage was publicly solemnized at Seoul, and the Ussa was raised to a high position, in which he was just to the people, who loved him for his virtues, while the country rang with the praises of his faithful wife, who became the mother of many children.

SIM CHUNG.

THE DUTIFUL DAUGHTER.

SIM HYUN, or Mr. Sim, was highly esteemed in the Korean village in which he resided. He belonged to the *Yang Ban*, or gentleman class, and when he walked forth it was with the stately swinging stride of the gentleman, while if he bestrode his favorite donkey, or was carried in his chair, a runner went ahead calling out to the commoners to clear the road. His rank was not high, and though greatly esteemed as a scholar, his income would scarcely allow of his taking the position he was fitted to occupy.

His parents had been very fortunate in betrothing him to a remarkably beautiful and accomplished maiden, daughter of a neighboring gentleman. She was noted for beauty and grace, while her mental qualities were the subject of continual admiration. She could not only read and write her native *chumun*, but was skilled in Chinese characters, while her embroidered shoes, pockets, and other feminine articles were the pride of her mother and friends. She had embroidered a set of historic panels, which her father sent to the King. His Majesty mentioned her skill with marked commendation, and had the panels made up into a screen which for some time stood behind his mat, and continually called forth his admiration.

Sim had not seemed very demonstrative in regard to his approaching nuptials, but once he laid eyes upon his betrothed, as she unveiled at the ceremony, he was completely captivated, and brooked with poor grace the formalities that had to be gone through before he could claim her as his constant companion.

It was an exceptionally happy union, the pair being intellectually suited to each other, and each apparently possessing the bodily attributes necessary to charm the other. There was never a sign of disgust or disappointment at the choice their parents had made for them. They used to wander out into the little garden off the women's quarters, and sit in the moonlight, planning for the future, and enjoying the products of each other's well stored mind. It was their pet desire to have a son, and all their plans seemed to centre around this one ambition; the years came and went, however, but their coveted blessing was withheld, the wife consulted priestesses, and the husband, from long and great disappointment, grew sad at heart and cared but little for mingling with the world, which he thought regarded him with shame. He took to books and began to confine himself to his own apartments, letting his poor wife stay neglected and alone in the apartments of the women. From much study, lack of exercise, and failing appetite, he grew thin and emaciated, and his eyes began to show the wear of overwork and innutrition. The effect upon his wife was also bad, but, with a woman's fortitude and patience, she bore up and hoped in spite of constant disappointment. She worried over her husband's condition and felt ashamed that she had no name in the world, other than the wife of Sim, while she wished to be known as the mother of the Sim of whom they had both dreamed by day and by night till dreams had almost left them.

After fifteen years of childless waiting, the wife of Sim dreamed again; this time her vision was a brilliant one, and in it she saw a star come down to her from the skies above; the dream awakened her, and she sent for her husband to tell him that she knew their blessing was about to come to them; she was right, a child was given to them, but, to their great dismay, it was only a girl. Heaven had kindly prepared the way for the little visitor, however; for after fifteen years weary waiting, they were not going to look with serious disfavor upon a girl, however

much their hopes had been placed upon the advent of a son.

The child grew, and the parents were united as they only could be by such a precious bond. The ills of childhood seemed not to like the little one, even the virus of small-pox, that was duly placed in her nostril, failed to inoculate her, and her pretty skin remained fresh and soft like velvet, and totally free from the marks of the dread disease.

At three years of age she bade fair to far surpass her mother's noted beauty and accomplishments. Her cheeks were full-blown roses, and whenever she opened her dainty curved mouth, ripples of silvery laughter, or words of mature wisdom, were sure to be given forth. The hearts of the parents, that had previously been full of tears, were now light, and full of contentment and joy; while they were constantly filled with pride by the reports of the wonderful wisdom of their child that continually came to them. The father forgot that his offspring was not a boy, and had his child continually by his side to guide his footsteps, as his feeble eyes refused to perform their office.

Just as their joy seemed too great to be lasting, it was suddenly checked by the death of the mother, which plunged them into a deep grief from which the father emerged totally blind. It soon became a question as to where the daily food was to come from; little by little household trinkets were given to the brokers to dispose of, and in ten years they had used up the homestead, and all it contained.

The father was now compelled to ask alms, and as his daughter was grown to womanhood, she could no longer direct his footsteps as he wandered out in the darkness of the blind.¹ One day in his journeying he fell into a deep ditch, from which he could not extricate himself. After remaining in this deplorable condition for

¹ After reaching girlhood persons of respectability are not seen on the streets in Korea.

some time he heard a step, and called out for assistance, saying: "I am blind, not drunk," whereupon the passing stranger said: "I know full well you are not drunk. True, you are blind, yet not incurably so."

"Why, who are you that you know so much about me?" asked the blind man.

"I am the old priest of the temple in the mountain fortress."

"Well, what is this that you say about my not being permanently blind?"

"I am a prophet, and I have had a vision concerning you. In case you make an offering of three hundred bags of rice to the Buddha of our temple, you will be restored to sight, you will be given rank and dignity, while your daughter will become the first woman in all Korea."

"But I am poor, as well as blind," was the reply. "How can I promise such a princely offering?"

"You may give me your order for it, and pay it along as you are able," said the priest.

"Very well, give me pencil and paper," whereupon they retired to a house, and the blind man gave his order for the costly price of his sight. Returning home weary, bruised, and hungry, he smiled to himself, in spite of his ill condition, at the thought of his giving an order for so much rice when he had not a grain of it to eat.

He obtained, finally, a little work in pounding rice in the stone mortars. It was hard labor for one who had lived as he had done; but it kept them from starving, and his daughter prepared his food for him as nicely as she knew how. One night, as the dinner was spread on the little, low table before him, sitting on the floor, the priest came and demanded his pay; the old blind man lost his appetite for his dinner, and refused to eat. He had to explain to his daughter the compact he had made with the priest, and, while she was filled with grief, and dismayed at the enormity of the price, she yet seemed to have some hope that it might be accomplished and his sight restored.

That night, after her midnight bath, she lay down on a mat in the open air and gazed up to heaven, to which she prayed that her poor father might be restored to health and sight. While thus engaged, she fell asleep and dreamed that her mother came down from heaven to comfort her, and told her not to worry, that a means would be found for the payment of the rice, and that soon all would be happy again in the little family.

The next day she chanced to hear of the wants of a great merchant who sailed in his large boats to China for trade, but was greatly distressed by an evil spirit that lived in the water through which he must pass. For some time, it was stated, he had not been able to take his boats over this dangerous place, and his loss therefrom was very great. At last it was reported that he was willing and anxious to appease the spirit by making the offering the wise men had deemed necessary. Priests had told him that the sacrifice of a young maiden to the spirit would quiet it and remove the trouble. He was, therefore, anxious to find the proper person, and had offered a great sum to obtain such an one.

Sim Chung (our heroine), hearing of this, decided that it must be the fulfilment of her dream, and having determined to go and offer herself, she put on old clothes and fasted while journeying, that she might look wan and haggard, like one in mourning. She had previously prepared food for her father, and explained to him that she wished to go and bow at her mother's grave, in return to her for having appeared to her in a dream.

When the merchant saw the applicant, he was at once struck with her beauty and dignity of carriage, in spite of her attempt to disguise herself. He said that it was not in his heart to kill people, especially maidens of such worth as she seemed to be. He advised her not to apply; but she told her story and said she would give herself for the three hundred bags of rice. "Ah! now I see the true nobility of your character. I did not know that such filial piety existed outside the works of the an-

cients. I will send to my master and secure the rice," said the man, who happened to be but an overseer for a greater merchant.

She got the rice and took it to the priest in a long procession of one hundred and fifty ponies, each laboring under two heavy bags; the debt cancelled and her doom fixed, she felt the relaxation and grief necessary consequent upon such a condition. She could not explain to her father, she mourned over the loneliness that would come to him after she was gone, and wondered how he would support himself after she was removed and until his sight should be restored. She lay down and prayed to heaven, saying: "I am only fourteen years old, and have but four more hours to live. What will become of my poor father? Oh! who will care for him? Kind heaven, protect him when I am gone." Wild with grief she went and sat on her father's knee, but could not control her sobs and tears; whereupon he asked her what the trouble could be. Having made up her mind that the time had come, and that the deed was done and could not be remedied, she decided to tell him, and tried to break it gently; but when the whole truth dawned upon the poor old man it nearly killed him. He clasped her close to his bosom, and crying: "My child, my daughter, my only comfort, I will not let you go. What will eyes be to me if I can no longer look upon your lovely face?" They mingled their tears and sobs, and the neighbors, hearing the commotion in the usually quiet hut, came to see what was the trouble. Upon ascertaining the reason of the old man's grief, they united in the general wailing. Sim Chung begged them to come and care for the old man when she could look after him no more, and they agreed to do so. While the wailing and heart breaking was going on, a stranger rode up on a donkey and asked for the Sim family. He came just in time to see what the act was costing the poor people. He comforted the girl by giving her a cheque for fifty bags of rice for the father when his daughter should be no more. She took

it gratefully and gave it to the neighbors to keep in trust; she then prepared herself, took a last farewell, and left her fainting father to go to her bed in the sea.

In due time the boat that bore Sim Chung, at the head of a procession of boats, arrived at the place where the evil spirit reigned. She was dressed in bridal garments furnished by the merchant. On her arrival at the place, the kind merchant tried once more to appease the spirit by an offering of eatables, but it was useless, whereupon Sim Chung prayed to heaven, bade them all good-by, and leaped into the sea. Above, all was quiet, the waves subsided, the sea became like a lake, and the boats passed on their way unmolested.

When Sim Chung regained her consciousness she was seated in a little boat drawn by fishes, and pretty maidens were giving her to drink from a carved jade bottle. She asked them who they were, and where she was going. They answered: "We are servants of the King of the Sea, and we are taking you to his palace."

Sim Chung wondered if this was death, and thought it very pleasant if it were. They passed through forests of waving plants, and saw great lazy fish feeding about in the water, till at last they reached the confines of the palace. Her amazement was then unbounded, for the massive walls were composed of precious stones, such as she had only heretofore seen used as ornaments. Pearls were used to cover the heads of nails in the great doors through which they passed, and everywhere there seemed a most costly and lavish display of the precious gems and metals, while the walks were made of polished black marble that shone in the water. The light, as it passed through the water, seemed to form most beautifully colored clouds, and the rainbow colors were everywhere disporting themselves.

Soon a mighty noise was heard, and they moved aside, while the King passed by preceded by an army with gayly colored and beautifully embroidered satin banners, each bearer blowing on an enormous shell. The

King was borne in a golden chair on the shoulders of one hundred men, followed by one hundred musicians and as many more beautiful "dancing girls," with wonderful head-dresses and rich costumes.

Sim Chung objected to going before such an august king, but she was assured of kind treatment, and, after being properly dressed by the sea maids, in garments suitable for the palace of the Sea King, she was borne in a chair on the shoulders of eunuchs to the King's apartments. The King treated her with great respect, and all the maidens and eunuchs bowed before her. She protested that she was not worthy of such attention. "I am," she said, "but the daughter of a beggar, for whom I thought I was giving my life when rescued by these maidens. I am in no way worthy of your respect."

The King smiled a little, and said: "Ah! I know more of you than you know of yourself. You must know that I am the Sea King, and that we know full well the doings of the stars which shine in the heaven above, for they continually visit us on light evenings. Well, you were once a star. Many say a beautiful one, for you had many admirers. You favored one star more than the others, and, in your attentions to him, you abused your office as cup-bearer to the King of Heaven, and let your lover have free access to all of the choice wines of the palace. In this way, before you were aware of it, the peculiar and choice brands that the King especially liked were consumed, and, upon examination, your fault became known. As punishment, the King decided to banish you to earth, but fearing to send you both at once, lest you might be drawn together there, he sent your lover first, and after keeping you in prison for a long time, you were sent as daughter to your former lover. He is the man you claim as father. Heaven has seen your filial piety, however, and repents. You will be hereafter most highly favored, as a reward for your dutiful conduct." He then sent her to fine apartments prepared for her, where she was to rest and recuperate before going back to earth.

After a due period of waiting and feasting on royal food, Sim Chung's beauty was more than restored. She had developed into a complete woman, and her beauty was dazzling; her cheeks seemed colored by the beautiful tints of the waters through which she moved with ease and comfort, while her mind blossomed forth like a flower in the rare society of the Sea King and his peculiarly gifted people.

When the proper time arrived for her departure for the world she had left, a large and beautiful flower was brought into her chamber. It was so arranged that Sim Chung could conceal herself inside of it, while the delicious perfume and the juice of the plant were ample nourishment. When she had bidden good-by to her peculiar friends and taken her place inside the flower, it was conveyed to the surface of the sea, at the place where she had plunged in. She had not waited long in this strange position before a boat bore in sight. It proved to be the vessel of her friend the merchant. As he drew near his old place of danger he marvelled much at sight of such a beautiful plant, growing and blossoming in such a strange place, where once only evil was to be expected. He was also well-nigh intoxicated by the powerful perfume exhaled from the plant. Steering close he managed to secure the flower and place it safely in his boat, congratulating himself on securing so valuable and curious a present for his King. For he decided at once to present it at the palace if he could succeed in getting it safely there.

The plan succeeded, the strange plant with its stranger tenant was duly presented to His Majesty, who was delighted with the gift, and spent his time gazing upon it to the exclusion of state business. He had a glass house prepared for it in an inner court, and seemed never to tire of watching his new treasure.

At night, when all was quiet, Sim Chung was wont to come forth and rest herself by walking in the moonlight. But, on one occasion, the King, being indisposed and restless, thought he would go to breathe the rich perfume

of the strange flower and rest himself. In this way he chanced to see Sim Chung before she could conceal herself, and, of course, his surprise was unbounded. He accosted her, not without fear, demanding who she might be. She, being also afraid, took refuge in her flower, when, to the amazement of both, the flower vanished, leaving her standing alone where it had been but a moment before. The King was about to flee, at this point, but she called to him not to fear, that she was but a human being, and no spirit as he doubtless supposed. The King drew near, and was at once lost in admiration of her matchless beauty, when a great noise was heard outside, and eunuchs came, stating that all the generals with the heads of departments were asking for an audience on very important business. His Majesty very reluctantly went to see what it all meant. An officer versed in astronomy stated that they had, on the previous night, observed a brilliant star descend from heaven and alight upon the palace, and that they believed it boded good to the royal family. Then the King told of the flower, and the wonderful apparition he had seen in the divine maiden. It so happened that the queen was deceased, and it was soon decided that the King should take this remarkable maiden for his wife. The marriage was announced, and preparations all made. As the lady was without parents, supposably, the ceremony took place at the royal wedding hall, and was an occasion of great state.

Never was man more charmed by woman than in this case. The King would not leave her by day or night, and the business of state was almost totally neglected. At last Sim Chung chided her husband, telling him it was not manly for the King to spend all his time in the women's quarters; that if he cared so little for the rule as to neglect it altogether, others might find occasion to usurp his place. She enjoined upon him the necessity of giving the days to his business, and being content to spend the nights with her. He saw her wisdom, and remarked upon it, promising to abide by her advice.

After some time spent in such luxury, Sim Chung became lonely and mourned for her poor father, but despaired of being able to see him. She knew not if he were alive or dead, and the more she thought of it the more she mourned, till tears were in her heart continually, and not infrequently overflowed from her beautiful eyes. The King chanced to see her weeping, and was solicitous to know the cause of her sorrow, whereupon she answered that she was oppressed by a strange dream concerning a poor blind man, and was desirous of alleviating in some way the sufferings of the many blind men in the country. Again the King marvelled at her great heart, and offered to do any thing towards carrying out her noble purpose. Together they agreed that they would summon all the blind men of the country to a great feast at which they should be properly clothed, amply fed, and treated each to a present of cash.

The edict was issued, and on the day appointed for the feast, the Queen secreted herself in a pavilion, from which she could look down and fully observe the strange assemblage. She watched the first day, but saw no one who resembled her lost parent; again the second day she held earnest vigil, but in vain. She was about to give up her quest as useless and mourn over the loss of her father, when, as the feast was closing on the third day a feeble old man in rags came tottering up. The attendants, having served so many, were treating this poor fellow with neglect, and were about to drive him away as too late when the Queen ordered them whipped and the old man properly fed.

He seemed well-nigh starved, and grasped at the food set before him with the eagerness of an animal. There seemed to be something about this forlorn creature that arrested and engaged the attention of the Queen, and the attendants, noticing this, were careful to clothe him with extra care. When sufficient time had elapsed for the satisfying of his hunger, he was ordered brought to the Queen's pavilion, where Her Majesty scrutinized him

closely for a few moments, and then, to the surprise and dismay of all her attendants, she screamed: "My father! my father!" and fell at his feet senseless. Her maids hurried off to tell the King of the strange conduct of their mistress, and he came to see for himself. By rubbing her limbs and applying strong-smelling medicines to her nostrils, the fainting Queen was restored to consciousness, and allowed to tell her peculiar and interesting story. The King had heard much of it previously. But the poor old blind man could barely collect his senses sufficiently to grasp the situation. As the full truth began to dawn upon him, he cried: "Oh! my child, can the dead come back to us? I hear your voice; I feel your form; but how can I know it is you, for I have no eyes? Away with these sightless orbs!" And he tore at his eyes with his nails, when to his utter amazement and joy, the scales fell away, and he stood rejoicing in his sight once more.

His Majesty was overjoyed to have his lovely Queen restored to her wonted happy frame of mind. He made the old man an officer of high rank, appointed him a fine house, and had him married to the accomplished daughter of an officer of suitable rank, thereby fulfilling the last of the prophecy of both the aged priest and the King of the Sea.

HONG KIL TONG;

OR, THE ADVENTURES OF AN ABUSED BOY.

DURING the reign of the third king in Korea there lived a noble of high rank and noted family, by name Hong. His title was Ye Cho Pansa. He had two sons by his wife and one by one of his concubines. The latter son was very remarkable from his birth to his death, and he it is who forms the subject of this history.

When Hong Pansa was the father of but two sons, he dreamed by night on one occasion that he heard the noise of thunder, and looking up he saw a huge dragon entering his apartment, which seemed too small to contain the whole of his enormous body. The dream was so startling as to awaken the sleeper, who at once saw that it was a good omen, and a token to him of a blessing about to be conferred. He hoped the blessing might prove to be another son, and went to impart the good news to his wife. She would not see him, however, as she was offended by his taking a concubine from the class of "dancing girls." The great man was sad, and went away. Within the year, however, a son of marvellous beauty was born to one concubine, much to the annoyance of his wife and to himself, for he would have been glad to have the beautiful boy a full son, and eligible to office. The child was named Kil Tong, or Hong Kil Tong. He grew fast, and became more and more beautiful. He learned rapidly, and surprised every one by his remarkable ability. As he grew up he rebelled at being

placed with the slaves, and at not being allowed to call his parent, father. The other children laughed and jeered at him, and made life very miserable. He refused longer to study of the duties of children to their parents. He upset his table in school, and declared he was going to be a soldier. One bright moonlight night Hong Pansa saw his son in the court-yard practising the arts of the soldier, and he asked him what it meant. Kil Tong answered that he was fitting himself to become a man that people should respect and fear. He said he knew that heaven had made all things for the use of men, if they found themselves capable of using them, and that the laws of men were only made to assist a few that could not otherwise do as they would; but that he was not inclined to submit to any such tyranny, but would become a great man in spite of his evil surroundings. "This is a most remarkable boy," mused Hong Pansa. "What a pity that he is not my proper and legitimate son, that he might be an honor to my name. As it is, I fear he will cause me serious trouble." He urged the boy to go to bed and sleep, but Kil Tong said it was useless, that if he went to bed he would think of his troubles till the tears washed sleep away from his eyes, and caused him to get up.

The wife of Hong Pansa and his other concubine (the dancing girl), seeing how much their lord and master thought of Kil Tong, grew to hate the latter intensely, and began to lay plans for ridding themselves of him. They called some *mootang*, or sorceresses, and explained to them that their happiness was disturbed by this son of a rival, and that peace could only be restored to their hearts by the death of this youth. The witches laughed and said: "Never mind. There is an old woman who lives by the east gate, tell her to come and prejudice the father. She can do it, and he will then look after his son."

The old hag came as requested. Hong Pansa was then in the women's apartments, telling them of the

wonderful boy, much to their annoyance. A visitor was announced, and the old woman made a low bow outside. Hong Pansa asked her what her business was, and she stated that she had heard of his wonderful son, and came to see him, to foretell what his future was to be.

Kil Tong came as called, and on seeing him the hag bowed and said: "Send out all of the people." She then stated: "This will be a very great man; if not a king, he will be greater than the king, and will avenge his early wrongs by killing all his family." At this the father called to her to stop, and enjoined strict secrecy upon her. He sent Kil Tong at once to a strong room, and had him locked in for safe keeping.

The boy was very sad at this new state of affairs, but as his father let him have books, he got down to hard study, and learned the Chinese works on astronomy. He could not see his mother, and his unnatural father was too afraid to come near him. He made up his mind, however, that as soon as he could get out he would go to some far off country, where he was not known, and make his true power felt.

Meanwhile, the unnatural father was kept in a state of continual excitement by his wicked concubine, who was bent on the destruction of the son of her rival, and kept constantly before her master the great dangers that would come to him from being the parent of such a man as Kil Tong was destined to be, if allowed to live. She showed him that such power as the boy was destined to possess, would eventually result in his overthrowal, and with him his father's house would be in disgrace, and, doubtless, would be abolished. While if this did not happen, the son was sure to kill his family, so that, in either case, it was the father's clear duty to prevent any further trouble by putting the boy out of the way. Hong Pansa was finally persuaded that his concubine was right, and sent for the assassins to come and kill his son. But a spirit filled

the father with disease, and he told the men to stay their work. Medicines failed to cure the disease, and the *mootang* women were called in by the concubine. They beat their drums and danced about the room, conjuring the spirit to leave, but it would not obey. At last they said, at the suggestion of the concubine, that Kil Tong was the cause of the disorder, and that with his death the spirit would cease troubling the father.

Again the assassins were sent for, and came with their swords, accompanied by the old hag from the east gate. While they were meditating on the death of Kil Tong, he was musing on the unjust laws of men who allowed sons to be born of concubines, but denied them rights that were enjoyed by other men.

While thus musing in the darkness of the night, he heard a crow caw three times and fly away. "This means something ill to me," thought he; and just then his window was thrown open, and in stepped the assassins. They made at the boy, but he was not there. In their rage they wounded each other, and killed the old woman who was their guide. To their amazement the room had disappeared, and they were surrounded by high mountains. A mighty storm arose, and rocks flew through the air. They could not escape, and, in their terror, were about to give up, when music was heard, and a boy came riding by on a donkey, playing a flute. He took away their weapons, and showed himself to be Kil Tong. He promised not to kill them, as they begged for their lives, but only on condition that they should never try to kill another man. He told them that he would know if the promise was broken, and, in that event, he would instantly kill them.

Kil Tong went by night to see his father, who thought him a spirit, and was very much afraid. He gave his father medicine, which instantly cured him; and sending for his mother, bade her good-by, and started for an unknown country.

His father was very glad that the boy had escaped,

and lost his affection for his wicked concubine. But the latter, with her mistress, was very angry, and tried in vain to devise some means to accomplish their evil purposes.

Kil Tong, free at last, journeyed to the south, and began to ascend the lonely mountains. Tigers were abundant, but he feared them not, and they seemed to avoid molesting him. After many days, he found himself high up on a barren peak enveloped by the clouds, and enjoyed the remoteness of the place, and the absence of men and obnoxious laws. He now felt himself a free man, and the equal of any, while he knew that heaven was smiling upon him and giving him powers not accorded to other men.

Through the clouds at some distance he thought he espied a huge stone door in the bare wall of rock. Going up to it, he found it to be indeed a movable door, and, opening it, he stepped inside, when, to his amazement, he found himself in an open plain, surrounded by high and inaccessible mountains. He saw before him over two hundred good houses, and many men, who, when they had somewhat recovered from their own surprise, came rushing upon him, apparently with evil intent. Laying hold upon him they asked him who he was, and why he came trespassing upon their ground. He said: "I am surprised to find myself in the presence of men. I am but the son of a concubine, and men, with their laws, are obnoxious to me. Therefore, I thought to get away from man entirely, and, for that reason, I wandered alone into these wild regions. But who are you, and why do you live in this lone spot? Perhaps we may have a kindred feeling."

"We are called thieves," was answered; "but we only despoil the hated official class of some of their ill-gotten gains. We are willing to help the poor unbeknown, but no man can enter our stronghold and depart alive, unless he has become one of us. To do so, however, he must prove himself to be strong in body and mind. If you can pass the examination and wish to join our party, well and good; otherwise you die."

This suited Kil Tong immensely, and he consented to the conditions. They gave him various trials of strength, but he chose his own. Going up to a huge rock on which several men were seated, he laid hold of it and hurled it to some distance, to the dismay of the men, who fell from their seat, and to the surprised delight of all. He was at once installed a member, and a feast was ordered. The contract was sealed by mingling blood from the lips of all the members with blood similarly supplied by Kil Tong. He was then given a prominent seat and served to wine and food.

Kil Tong soon became desirous of giving to his comrades some manifestation of his courage. An opportunity presently offered. He heard the men bemoaning their inability to despoil a large and strong Buddhist temple not far distant. As was the rule, this temple in the mountain was well patronized by officials, who made it a place of retirement for pleasure and debauch, and in turn the lazy, licentious priests were allowed to collect tribute from the poor people about, till they had become rich and powerful. The several attempts made by the robber band had proved unsuccessful, by virtue of the number and vigilance of the priests, together with the strength of their enclosure. Kil Tong agreed to assist them to accomplish their design or perish in the attempt, and such was their faith in him that they readily agreed to his plans.

On a given day Kil Tong, dressed in the red gown of a youth, just betrothed, covered himself with the dust of travel, and mounted on a donkey, with one robber disguised as a servant, made his way to the temple. He asked on arrival to be shown to the head priest, to whom he stated that he was the son of Hong Pansa, that his noble father having heard of the greatness of this temple, and the wisdom of its many priests, had decided to send him with a letter, which he produced, to be educated among their numbers. He also stated that a train of one hundred ponies loaded with rice had been sent as a present from his father to the priest, and he expected they would arrive

before dark, as they did not wish to stop alone in the mountains, even though every pony was attended by a groom, who was armed for defense. The priests were delighted, and having read the letter, they never for a moment suspected that all was not right. A great feast was ordered in honor of their noble scholar, and all sat down before the tables, which were filled so high that one could hardly see his neighbor on the opposite side. They had scarcely seated themselves and indulged in the generous wine, when it was announced that the train of ponies laden with rice had arrived. Servants were sent to look after the tribute, and the eating and drinking went on. Suddenly Kil Tong clapped his hand over his cheek with a cry of pain, which drew the attention of all, when, to the great mortification of the priests, he produced from his mouth a pebble, previously introduced on the sly, and exclaimed: "Is it to feed on stones that my father sent me to this place? What do you mean by setting such rice before a gentleman?"

The priests were filled with mortification and dismay, and bowed their shaven heads to the floor in humiliation, when at a sign from Kil Tong, a portion of the robbers, who had entered the court as grooms to the ponies, seized the bending priests and bound them as they were. The latter shouted for help, but the other robbers, who had been concealed in the bags, which were supposed to contain rice, seized the servants, while others were loading the ponies with jewels, rice, cash and whatever of value they could lay hands upon.

An old priest who was attending to the fires, seeing the uproar, made off quietly to the yamen near by and called for soldiers. The soldiers were sent after some delay, and Kil Tong, disguised as a priest, called to them to follow him down a by-path after the robbers. While he conveyed the soldiers over this rough path, the robbers made good their escape by the main road, and were soon joined in their stronghold by their youthful leader, who had left the soldiers groping helpless.

ly in the dark among the rocks and trees in a direction opposite that taken by the robbers.

The priests soon found out that they had lost almost all their riches, and were at a loss in determining how the skilful affair had been planned and carried out. Kil Tong's name was noised abroad, and it was soon known that he was heading a band of robbers, who, through his assistance, were able to do many marvellous things. The robber band were delighted at the success of his first undertaking, and made him their chief, with the consent of all. After sufficient time had elapsed for the full enjoyment of their last and greatest success, Kil Tong planned a new raid.

The Governor of a neighboring province was noted for his overbearing ways and the heavy burdens that he laid upon his subjects. He was very rich, but universally hated, and Kil Tong decided to avenge the people and humiliate the Governor, knowing that his work would be appreciated by the people, as were indeed his acts at the temple. He instructed his band to proceed singly to the Governor's city—the local capital—at the time of a fair, when their coming would not cause comment. At a given time a portion of them were to set fire to a lot of straw-thatched huts outside the city gates, while the others repaired in a body to the Governor's yamen. They did so. The Governor was borne in his chair to a place where he could witness the conflagration, which also drew away the most of the inhabitants. The robbers bound the remaining servants, and while some were securing money, jewels, and weapons, Kil Tong wrote on the walls: "The wicked Governor that robs the people is relieved of his ill-gotten gains by Kil Tong—the people's avenger."

Again the thieves made good their escape, and Kil Tong's name became known everywhere. The Governor offered a great reward for his capture, but no one seemed desirous of encountering a robber of such boldness. At last the King offered a reward after consulting with his

officers. When one of them said he would capture the thief alone, the King was astonished at his boldness and courage, and bade him be off and make the attempt. The officer was called the Pochang; he had charge of the prisons, and was a man of great courage.

The Pochang started on his search, disguised as a traveller. He took a donkey and servant, and after travelling many days he put up at a little inn, at the same time that another man on a donkey rode up. The latter was Kil Tong in disguise, and he soon entered into conversation with the man, whose mission was known to him.

"*I goo*," said Kil Tong, as he sat down to eat, "this is a dangerous country. I have just been chased by the robber Kil Tong till the life is about gone out of me."

"Kil Tong, did you say?" remarked Pochang. "I wish he would chase me. I am anxious to see the man of whom we hear so much."

"Well, if you see him once you will be satisfied," replied Kil Tong.

"Why?" asked the Pochang. "Is he such a fearful-looking man as to frighten one by his aspect alone?"

"No; on the contrary he looks much as do ordinary mortals. But we *know* he is different, you see."

"Exactly," said the Pochang. "That is just the trouble. You are afraid of him before you see him. Just let me get a glimpse of him, and matters will be different, I think."

"Well," said Kil Tong, "you can be easily pleased, if that is all, for I dare say if you go back into the mountains here you will see him, and get acquainted with him too."

"That is good. Will you show me the place?"

"Not I. I have seen enough of him to please me. I can tell you where to go, however, if you persist in your curiosity," said the robber.

"Agreed!" exclaimed the officer. "Let us be off at once lest he escapes. And if you succeed in showing him

to me, I will reward you for your work and protect you from the thief."

After some objection by Kil Tong, who appeared to be reluctant to go, and insisted on at least finishing his dinner, they started off, with their servants, into the mountains. Night overtook them, much to the apparent dismay of the guide, who pretended to be very anxious to give up the quest. At length, however, they came to the stone door, which was open. Having entered the robber's stronghold, the door closed behind them, and the guide disappeared, leaving the dismayed officer surrounded by the thieves. His courage had now left him, and he regretted his rashness. The robbers bound him securely and led him past their miniature city into an enclosure surrounded by houses which, by their bright colors, seemed to be the abode of royalty. He was conveyed into a large audience-chamber occupying the most extensive building of the collection, and there, on a sort of throne, in royal style, sat his guide. The Pochang saw his mistake, and fell on his face, begging for mercy. Kil Tong upbraided him for his impudence and arrogance and promised to let him off this time. Wine was brought, and all partook of it. That given to the officer was drugged, and he fell into a stupor soon after drinking it. While in this condition he was put into a bag and conveyed in a marvellous manner to a high mountain overlooking the capital. Here he found himself upon recovering from the effects of his potion; and not daring to face his sovereign with such a fabulous tale, he cast himself down from the high mountain, and was picked up dead, by passers-by, in the morning. Almost at the same time that His Majesty received word of the death of his officer, and was marvelling at the audacity of the murderer in bringing the body almost to the palace doors, came simultaneous reports of great depredations in each of the eight provinces. The trouble was in each case attributed to Kil Tong, and the fact that he was reported as being in eight far removed places at the same time caused great consternation.

Official orders were issued to each of the eight governors to catch and bring to the city, at once, the robber Kil Tong. These orders were so well obeyed that upon a certain day soon after, a guard came from each province bringing Kil Tong, and there in a line stood eight men alike in every respect.

The King on inquiry found that Kil Tong was the son of Hong Pansa, and the father was ordered into the royal presence. He came with his legitimate son, and bowed his head in shame to the ground. When asked what he meant by having a son who would cause such general misery and distress, he swooned away, and would have died had not one of the Kil Tongs produced some medicine which cured him. The son, however, acted as spokesman, and informed the King that Kil Tong was but the son of his father's slave, that he was utterly incorrigible, and had fled from home when a mere boy. When asked to decide as to which was his true son, the father stated that his son had a scar on the left thigh. Instantly each of the eight men pulled up the baggy trousers and displayed a scar. The guard was commanded to remove the men and kill all of them; but when they attempted to do so the life had disappeared, and the men were found to be only figures in straw and wax.

Soon after this a letter was seen posted on the Palace gate, announcing that if the government would confer upon Kil Tong the rank of Pansa, as held by his father, and thus remove from him the stigma attaching to him as the son of a slave, he would stop his depredations. This proposition could not be entertained at first, but one of the counsel suggested that it might offer a solution of the vexed question, and they could yet be spared the disgrace of having an officer with such a record. For, as he proposed, men could be so stationed that when the newly-appointed officer came to make his bow before His Majesty, they could fall upon him and kill him before he arose. This plan was greeted with applause, and a

decree was issued conferring the desired rank; proclamations to that effect being posted in public places, so that the news would reach Kil Tong. It did reach him, and he soon appeared at the city gate. A great crowd attended him as he rode to the Palace gates; but knowing the plans laid for him, as he passed through the gates and came near enough to be seen of the King, he was caught up in a cloud and borne away amid strange music; wholly discomfiting his enemies.

Some time after this occurrence the King was walking with a few eunuchs and attendants in the royal gardens. It was evening time, but the full moon furnished ample light. The atmosphere was tempered just to suit; it was neither cold nor warm, while it lacked nothing of the bracing character of a Korean autumn. The leaves were blood-red on the maples; the heavy cloak of climbing vines that enshrouded the great wall near by was also beautifully colored. These effects could even be seen by the bright moonlight, and seated on a hill-side the royal party were enjoying the tranquility of the scene, when all were astonished by the sound of a flute played by some one up above them. Looking up among the tree-tops a man was seen descending toward them, seated upon the back of a gracefully moving stork. The King imagined it must be some heavenly being, and ordered the chief eunuch to make some proper salutation. But before this could be done, a voice was heard saying: "Fear not O King. I am simply Hong Pansa [Kil Tong's new title]. I have come to make my obeisance before your august presence and be confirmed in my rank."

This he did, and no one attempted to molest him; seeing which, the King, feeling that it was useless longer to attempt to destroy a man who could read the unspoken thoughts of men said:

"Why do you persist in troubling the country? I have removed from you now the stigma attached to your birth. What more will you have?"

"I wish," said Kil Tong, with due humility, "to go

to a distant land, and settle down to the pursuit of peace and happiness. If I may be granted three thousand bags of rice I will gladly go and trouble you no longer."

"But how will you transport such an enormous quantity of rice?" asked the King.

"That can be arranged," said Kil Tong. "If I may be but granted the order, I will remove the rice at day-break."

The order was given. Kil Tong went away as he came, and in the early morning a fleet of junks appeared off the royal granaries, took on the rice, and made away before the people were well aware of their presence.

Kil Tong now sailed for an island off the west coast. He found one uninhabited, and with his few followers he stored his riches, and brought many articles of value from his former hiding-places. His people he taught to till the soil, and all went well on the little island till the master made a trip to a neighboring island, which was famous for its deadly mineral poison,—a thing much prized for tipping the arrows with. Kil Tong wanted to get some of this poison, and made a visit to the island. While passing through the settled districts he casually noticed that many copies of a proclamation were posted up, offering a large reward to any one who would succeed in restoring to her father a young lady who had been stolen by a band of savage people who lived in the mountains.

Kil Tong journeyed on all day, and at night he found himself high up in the wild mountain regions, where the posion was abundant. Gazing about in making some preparations for passing the night in this place, he saw a light, and following it, he came to a house built below him on a ledge of rocks, and in an almost inaccessible position. He could see the interior of a large hall, where were gathered many hairy, shaggy-looking men, eating, drinking, and smoking. One old fellow, who seemed to be chief, was tormenting a young lady by trying to tear away her veil and expose her to the

gaze of the barbarians assembled. Kil Tong could not stand this sight, and, taking a poisoned arrow, he sent it direct for the heart of the villain, but the distance was so great that he missed his mark sufficiently to only wound the arm. All were amazed, and in the confusion the girl escaped, and Kil Tong concealed himself for the night. He was seen next day by some of the savage band, who caught him, and demanded who he was and why he was found in the mountains. He answered that he was a physician, and had come up there to collect a certain rare medicine only known to exist in those mountains.

The robbers seemed rejoiced, and explained that their chief had been wounded by an arrow from the clouds, and asked him if he could cure him. Kil Tong was taken in and allowed to examine the chief, when he agreed to cure him within three days. Hastily mixing up some of the fresh poison, he put it into the wound, and the chief died almost at once. Great was the uproar when the death became known. All rushed at the doctor, and would have killed him, but Kil Tong, finding his own powers inadequate, summoned to his aid his old friends the spirits (*quay sin*), and swords flashed in the air, striking off heads at every blow, and not ceasing till the whole band lay weltering in their own blood.

Bursting open a door, Kil Tong saw two women sitting with covered faces, and supposing them to be of the same strange people, he was about to dispatch them on the spot, when one of them threw aside her veil and implored for mercy. Then it was that Kil Tong recognized the maiden whom he had rescued the previous evening. She was marvellously beautiful, and already he was deeply smitten with her maidenly charms. Her voice seemed like that of an angel of peace sent to quiet the hearts of rough men. As she modestly begged for her life, she told the story of her capture by the robbers, and how she had been dragged away

to their den, and was only saved from insult by the interposition of some heavenly being, who had in pity smote the arm of her tormentor.

Great was Kil Tong's joy at being able to explain his own part in the matter, and the maiden heart, already won by the manly beauty of her rescuer, now overflowed with gratitude and love. Remembering herself, however, she quickly veiled her face, but the mischief had been done; each had seen the other, and they could henceforth know no peace, except in each other's presence.

The proclamations had made but little impression upon Kil Tong, and it was not till the lady had told her story that he remembered reading them. He at once took steps to remove the beautiful girl and her companion in distress, and not knowing but that other of the savages might return, he did not dare to make search for a chair and bearers, but mounting donkeys the little party set out for the home of the distressed parents, which they reached safely in due time. The father's delight knew no bounds. He was a subject of Korea's King, yet he possessed this island and ruled its people in his own right. And calling his subjects, he explained to them publicly the wonderful works of the stranger, to whom he betrothed his daughter, and to whom he gave his official position.

The people indulged in all manner of gay festivities in honor of the lost daughter of their chief; in respect to the bravery of Kil Tong; and to celebrate his advent as their ruler..

In due season the marriage ceremonies were celebrated, and the impatient lovers were given to each other's embrace. Their lives were full of happiness and prosperity. Other outlying islands were united under Kil Tong's rule, and no desire or ambition remained ungratified. Yet there came a time when the husband grew sad, and tears swelled the heart of the young wife as she tried in vain to comfort him. He explained at last that he had

a presentiment that his father was either dead or dying, and that it was his duty to go and mourn at the grave. With anguish at the thought of parting, the wife urged him to go. Taking a junk laden with handsome marble slabs for the grave and statuary to surround it, and followed by junks bearing three thousand bags of rice, he set out for the capital. Arriving, he cut off his hair, and repaired to his old home, where a servant admitted him on the supposition that he was a priest. He found his father was no more; but the body yet remained, because a suitable place could not be found for the burial. Thinking him to be a priest, Kil Tong was allowed to select the spot, and the burial took place with due ceremony. Then it was that the son revealed himself, and took his place with the mourners. The stone images and monuments were erected upon the nicely sodded grounds. Kil Tong sent the rice he had brought to the government granaries in return for the King's loan to him, and regretted that mourning would prevent his paying his respects to his King; he set out for his home with his true mother and his father's legal wife. The latter did not survive long after the death of her husband, but the poor slave-mother of the bright boy was spared many years to enjoy the peace and quiet of her son's bright home, and to be ministered to by her dutiful, loving children and their numerous offspring.

THE END.



A CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX

PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION.

Korea's foreign intercourse is a growth of the present generation. Twenty years ago she was properly and popularly known as the "Hermit Nation." Such intercourse as she had had with the outside world prior to that time was in the nature of the perfunctory exchange of enforced ceremonies or that accompanied with force or misfortune.

It is a somewhat unique experience, this watching a nation "born again," and as I chanced to be here almost from the beginning of the free advent of western foreigners, I am frequently asked questions as to dates and occurrences that sometimes require considerable looking into dusty records before answering properly. This is my excuse for taking upon myself the task of compiling this little index of the chief known events in Korea's foreign intercourse.

The manuscript has met with such a favorable reception from my colleagues, the Foreign Representatives resident at Seoul, to whom it has been submitted, that I have decided to have it privately printed, in order that I may give numbered copies to them and to other friends. It is in no case for sale, and I request that it be not republished without my permission.

I am indebted to the staff of each Legation in Seoul, and to many other people, for facts, dates and lists. I am further indebted to my colleagues of the Diplomatic Corps for valuable assistance in the way of corrections, verifications and modifications of the text, and to Mr.

E. V. Morgan, Secretary of the U. S. Legation, for valued assistance in proof reading and corrections.

I have depended largely upon that most excellent handbook on Korea, by Dr. Wm. Elliott Griffis, "Corea the Hermit Nation," as a guide to the matter contained in Part I, using such other books of reference as were available.

As to the name of the country: It was in ancient times called Scilla, Korai, and for over five hundred years it was Chosen. Now it is Tai Han. But to the world generally it will continue to be called Korea. Although the Royal Geographical Society has decided that Korea should be spelled with a K, the British and some other Governments still use C. The Government of the United States uses K, hence I have done the same, and I prefer it. I have intended to omit the hyphen from Korean compound words standing for names of places.

Of the three names for Korea's eastern port;—Wonsan, Gensan and Yuensan, given by the Koreans, Japanese and Chinese respectively, from their respective pronunciation of the common character designating the place, I have chosen that of the Japanese, Gensan, as the best known outside of Korea, and the one least liable to confusion now that we have the American gold mine at Unsan or Woonsan, and the British mines at Eunsan.

To anyone who may chance to look through this index consecutively, it will be readily apparent how large a part missionaries have had in opening up the country, especially those of the Catholic Church, whose history is written in the blood of martyrs. I have therefore, care-

fully looked up the statistics of mission work with the view of giving the number of adherents to the Christian Churches at the end of the nineteenth century. The following is the result:—

	Members.	Catechumens or Probationers.
The Catholic Mission (of Paris),	42,441	over 7,000
The Greek Church of Russia, (just started)	16	
The Church of England, "under"	400	
The Protestant Denominations of The United States, Canada and Australia,	5,047	17,935
Totals,	47,904	24,935

Or a total following of 72,839, which I believe does not include infants and young children.

I have endeavored to secure correctness in dates and facts; much has been necessarily sacrificed to brevity. I ask the indulgence of my friends if I have seemed to offend in mentioning any matter too briefly, or at all. The record is meant to be entirely impersonal and inoffensive.*

HORACE N. ALLEN.

Seoul, Korea,
April, 1901.

*NOTE:—I could not mention by name all the numerous foreigners who have come to Korea in later years. I had to content myself with mentioning only the most distinguished travellers, and those whose coming was of public interest or for some public purpose, or in connection with a Government. I have confined my mention of missionary arrivals to the first comers in connection with each mission.

PART I.

- B. C. 97-30 During the reign of the Mikado Sujin, a boat load of Koreans reached the town situated on the present site of Shimonoseki, Japan, and proceeded to the Capital to make offerings to the Mikado. These people seem to have come voluntarily and to have remained five years. Envoys to Japan
- 25 B. C. Another envoy from Shinra (Korea) arrived in Japan with a present of mirrors, jade ornaments, embroidered silks, swords and other precious articles not common in Japan. Second Envoy
- 202 A. D. "Jingu Kogo," Empress of Japan, invaded Korea with a large army and compelled Korea to submit to Japanese suzerainty. This compact seems not to have been formally broken till the date of the Kangwha treaty of 1876. Japanese Invasion
- 457-477 Several Japanese expeditions were sent to Korea to compel the payment of tribute. Tribute
- 477 The Kingdom of Tam Na (Quelpart) sent an envoy to Silla (Korea). (I have been unable to learn who surveyed and named this island. It was known to the Dutch in 1653 as Quelpaert.—H. N. A.) Quelpart
- 800 Khoradadbeh, an Arabian traveller, described Silla (Korea) as rich in gold. He said that Musselmans settle in Korea and export ginseng, deerhorn, aloes, camphor, nails, saddles, porcelain, etc. Arabs
- 820 Seven hundred Koreans living in Japan as immigrants, arose; killed many Japanese; seized stores of rice, and escaped to Korea. Immigrants
- 296 The Kingdom of Tam Na (Quelpart), sent an envoy to Koryo (Korea). Quelpart
- 1012 Korea's boundaries of the present day were fixed by the loss of the Liaou Tung peninsula and all possessions north of the Yalu River, as the result of a war with the Kitan Emperor. Liaou Tung

- 1100 Indications of trade between Korea and Arabia. Arab traders are said to have obtained the magnetic compass from Korean mariners and to have passed it on to Europe and Columbus. Arabia
- 1218 The Korean King was compelled to become a vassal of Genghis Khan. Genghis Khan
- 1231 The murder of the Mongol Envoy to Korea resulted in a Mongol invasion. The invaders were killed off. Mongol War
- 1241 This resulted in a second invasion by a great Mongol force. The King had to go in person to the Court of the Conqueror. Mongol War
- 1250
Approx A marble pagoda, representing the life and teachings of Buddha, was sent from Nanking to the present site of Seoul, where it still stands, (sent by the Chinese father of the Korean Queen). Marble Pagoda
- 1273 About this time Kublai Khan embarked from Korea with 300 vessels and 15,000 men, to attack Japan. One hundred of the vessels were built at Quelpart. The attempt failed. Kublai Khan
- 1281 Kublai Khan again attempted the invasion of Japan from Korea, using 3,500 vessels and 180,000 men. Though the attempt failed, it caused strained relations between Japan and Korea because of the enforced assistance the latter was obliged to afford the invaders. Kublai Khan
- 1392 The Kingdom of Tam Na became a part of Korea (Chosen) under the name of Cheichu. Quelpart
- 1443 Agreement made between Government of Tong Nai and Prince of Tsushima *re* Fusan. Fusan
- 1500 Korea had peace. The Mongols let her alone and Japan was busy with other affairs. Peace
- 1585 Yasuhiro, Daimio of Tsushima, was sent by Hideyoshi, Regent of Japan, on a mission to Seoul to enforce the neglected custom of sending envoys to Japan with tribute. The mission failed and Yasuhiro and his family suffered death for his failure. Yasuhiro Envoy
Tribute

- 1586 Yoshitosi, Daimio of Tshushima, a Christian, was sent to accomplish what Yasuhiro failed to do. The Korean Court agreed to the request of the Japanese Envoy on condition that the Japanese Government should return to Korea the Korean refugees then in Japan. Fourteen outlaws were returned and executed. Yoshitosi
Refugees
- 1590 A Korean Envoy accompanied by a band of music was despatched to Kioto. The party was three months en route. They were accorded great honors and among other presents they were given some fire-arms, which is the first indication of the introduction of fire-arms into Korea. Korean
Envoy
Fire-arms
- 1591 Hideyoshi sent a mission to Seoul to request the King to join him in an attack upon China. Hideyoshi
- 1591 The Koreans informed the Chinese of the plans of Japan, whereupon Hideyoshi decided to conquer Korea first. Invasion
- May 25 First division of Taiko's army under Konishi, a Christian general, landed, Fusan. Konishi
- May 26 The second division under Kato, landed, Fusan. Kato
- June 19 Both divisions of the Japanese army entered Seoul unmolested after having destroyed the three fortresses, Tongnai, Sung-chin and Chunchu, on their march from Fusan. Forts
Taken
- June 19 The King was found to have fled to Weichu by way of Songdo and Pengyang. King fled
- July — Pengyang fell. Pengyang
fell
- " The Korean fleet defeated the fleet of Japan. Korean
Fleet
- " Five thousand Chinese sent to the aid of the Koreans, having been defeated, 40,000 more were sent. Chinese
Aid
- 1592 Feb. 2 Kato's division was destroyed by the allies. Kato
defeated
- " 10 Konishi retreated to Seoul. Konishi's
retreat
- " 26 The allies, having reached Songdo on their way to Seoul, the Japanese destroyed much of Seoul for purposes of defense. Seoul
destroyed

- 1592 Mch.— The Japanese defeated the allies. The Chinese retreated to Pyengyang, leaving a force at Songdo. Japanese Win
- 1593 May 22 Seoul was finally evacuated. The Japanese retained and fortified Fusan. Seoul evacuated
- 1594 Spring The Jesuit Priest, Gregorio de Cespedes, and a Japanese Christian, came to Korea on the invitation of General Konishi, to work among the Japanese troops and the natives. Missionaries
- Approx. Japanese troops took the citadel of Chinchu by sending close to the walls, leather covered carts filled with soldiers. Battle carts
- 1597 Date of the second Japanese invasion of Korea. Second Invasion
- 1598 Jan. 31 Uro-san castle, built and garrisoned by the Japanese, was besieged by Chinese and Koreans. Uro-san
- Feb 9 Japanese reinforcements raised the siege of Uro-san. " "
- Sept. 9 Hideyoshi, dying, recalled his troops from Korea. General Nabeshima took with him to Japan a colony of Korean potters, who taught the people of Satsuma to work in clay. (Old Satsuma ware).* "Satsuma ware"
- 1603 A Korean prince baptised in Japan, went to Peking on his way to Seoul, but had to return to Japan where he was killed in the persecutions of the Christians under Iyemitsu. A Korean Christian
- 1614 Oct. 14 Captain Saris of the British East India Co. sent Edmund Saris from Tsushima to Korea to look up the market for British cloths. Capt. Saris
- 1619 Korea was compelled to send 20,000 troops to assist the Ming Emperor against the Manchus. The latter ordered Korea to remain neutral. Manchu War
- 1624 Iyemitsu, Tycoon of Japan, compelled the Koreans to renew their tribute and envoys. Iyemitsu

*NOTE:—Gen'l Nabeshima's colony of potters settled at Hijen, his province. The Prince of Satsuma presumably brought over another colony. There is still in Satsuma a Korean village of descendants of these potters.

- 1624 The Manchus invaded Korea and defeated the Chinese who were operating from Korean territory. They then marched on to Seoul. Manchu Invasion
- 1627 The Dutch Frigate "Auderkeres," driven on the coast of Korea by wind, sent three men ashore for water. These men, John Wetteree, Theodorick Gerards and John Pieters, were captured by the natives and compelled to spend the rest of their lives in Korea. The two last named were killed in the "wars with the Tartars," the first, Wetteree, was still living at the age of 58, and a favorite at court, when another Dutch party came ashore in 1653. Dutchmen
- 1637
Feb. The Manchu invasion ended. Seoul and Kangwha having fallen, the King capitulated and signed a treaty admitting the Manchu suzerainty. A tablet commemorative of the event was set up near Nam Han and only pulled down after the Japan-China war in 1894, together with the Arch of Welcome at Mo Hah Kwan, near the Pekin Pass. Heavy tribute was also exacted. Manchu Suzerainty
- 1638 The Shogun of Japan excused Korea from paying tribute because of the devastation of the Manchu invasion. Tribute
- „ Koreans, as a mark of approbation for having submitted to the Manchus promptly, were excused from wearing the queue. The Queue
- 1647 A party of ship-wrecked Japanese were allowed to travel through Korea unmolested. Ship-wrecked Japanese
- 1650 A Korean maid who had become the sixth lady at the Manchu Court in Pekin, secured a good reduction of Korea's tribute. Korean Maid Chinese Court
- 1653
Aug. 15 The Dutch ship "Spar-wehr" was wrecked on the coast of Quelpart. Thirty-six men were saved out of a total of 64. They were treated with varying degrees of kindness, but were kept under close surveillance and not allowed to leave. "Spar-wehr"

- 1666
Sept. 4 Of sixteen survivors of this crew, eight escaped in a Dutchmen stolen, open boat, to Nagasaki, and went from there to Amsterdam, which they reached July 20, 1668. The names of the survivors were Hendrick Hamel, Godfrey Dennis, John Pieters, Gerard Jans, Mathew Ybocken, Cornelius Theodorick, Benet Clerc, Denis Godfrey. Those who failed to escape were:—John Lampe, Henry Crone-lius, John Nicholas, Jacob Jans, Anthony Ulders, Nicholas Arents, Alexander Bosquet (Scotch), and "John of Utrecht."
- 1707 Some French priests from Pekin visited the northern border of Korea but couldn't enter. Mission-aries
- 1783 Thomas Kim, a young Korean converted to Chris- tianity under the Portugese Bishop, Alexandria de Gloria, at Pekin, succeeded in finally introducing Chris- tianity into Korea. Christian-ity Intro-duced
- 1784
April A Royal decree was issued against Christianity and Thomas Kim was arrested and killed. Martyr
- 1787 The French Navigator, La Perouse, skirted the Last La Perouse coast of Korea and named Dagelet Island and its neigh- Dagelet bor, Boussole.
- 1791
Dec. 8 Two Koreans, Paul and Jacques Kim, who had been baptised in Pekin, were beheaded in Seoul. Christianity began to spread rapidly in Korea. Martyrs
- 1791 Jean dos Remedios, a priest from Macao, came to the northern border but could not enter Korea. He died later in Pekin. Mission-ary
- 1794 A Chinese Christian priest, Jaques Tsui, succeeded in reaching Seoul after a year's effort. "
- 1799
Oct. Captain W. R. Broughton in the British sloop of war Broughton "Providence," visited Fusan and the east coast of Korea. He named Broughton Bay.
- 1801
May 31 The Chinese priest, Jaques Tsui, surrendered himself Martyr to save his friends. He was killed.
- 1802
Jan. 25 A new edict was issued against Christianity. "This Persecu- tion added much to the knowledge of the faith."

- 1811 Korean Christians applied to the Pope for aid. The Pope
Dec. 9-18
- 1816 Captain Basil Hall, with the British ships "Alceste" Basil Hall
Sept. 1-10 and "Lyra," visited the west coast of Korea, touching first at a group of islands which he named the "Sir James Hall" group, for the President of the Royal Society of Edinburg. He had some intercourse with the natives and wrote an illustrated narrative of his visit. He also named Clifford Inlet, Basils Bay, Murray Sound, and the islands,—Huttons, Helens, Windsor Castle and Montreal.
- 1832 The British ship "Lord Amherst" visited Korea and "Lord
the Rev. Charles Gutzlaff, a Dutch Missionary who was Amherst"
on board, stopped one month in Chulla Do and distrib- Gutzlaff
uted books, medicine and seeds. He planted potatoes Potatoes
and explained their use and method of cultivation, to the people.
- 1836 Pierre Philibert Maubant, a French priest, reached Maubant
Seoul after an arduous journey.
- 1837 Jaques Honore Chastan, a French priest, joined Chastan
Jan. 17 Maubant in Seoul, disguised as a mourner.
- 1838 Bishop Imbert reached Seoul. Imbert
Dec. 19
- 1839 Another edict against Christianity was issued.
July 7
- Aug. 10 Bishop Imbert gave himself up to stay the persecu-
tion of the Christians, instructing the priests Maubant
and Chastan to do likewise.
- Sept. 21 Messrs. Imbert, Maubant and Chastan were killed. Martyrs
- 1845 Captain Edward Belcher, in the British ship "Sama- Belcher
June — rang," surveyed Quelpart, Port Hamilton and the S. W. "Sama-
Coast of Korea, for one month. (He evidently named rang"
Port Hamilton, but "Quelparet" was known when the
Dutch came there in 1653. It was probably surveyed by
the Dutch some time earlier).
- 1845 Bishop Ferreol and Priest Daveluy, reached Korea Ferreol
Oct. 12 from Shanghai in an open boat with some Koreans who Daveluy
had gone to bring them.

- 1846 Three French vessels under Captain Cecile, made an attempt to reach Seoul to demand satisfaction for the killing of Messrs. Imbert, Maubant and Chastan. They did not find the mouth of the river, but sent a letter overland to Seoul. Cecile
- Aug. 10 Two French vessels, the "La Glorie" and "La Victorieuse," under Captain Pierre, coming for a reply to Captain Cecile's letter, went aground off Chulla Do. They were total wrecks. Aid was sent from Shanghai whither one of the ship's boats had been sent. French Wrecks
- 1848 A priest named Maistre reached Seoul. He died Dec. 20, 1857. Maistre
- 1849 Late Queen was born. She died Oct. 8, 1895. Queen born
- 9-Mo. 25 A French whaler went aground off the Korean coast. French Wreck
- 1852 Present Emperor was born. King born
- Sept. 8 Wed. Bishop Ferreol died a natural death in Seoul. Ferreol
- 1853 Feb. 3 A priest named Jansen reached Seoul, where he died a natural death June 18, 1854. Jansen
- 1854 Mch. — A Russian vessel surveyed and named Port Lazareff. Lazareff
- — The French war-vessel "Virginie" surveyed the Tumen River and the east coast of Korea, naming many places. "Virginie"
- 1855 The British ship "Sylvia" touched at Fusan. Captain H. C. St. John saw a native flogged for selling a chicken to a foreigner. "Sylvia"
- 1857 Bishop Siemon and Priests Berneux, Feron, Pourthie and Petitnicholas, reached Seoul. Five Missionaries
- " Cholera imported from Japan, is said to have carried off 400,000 people. Cholera
- 1860 Much excitement was caused in Korea by the news of the war in China and the flight of the Emperor towards Korea: By the Russo-Chinese treaty which gave Russia

- Korea a new neighbor, and by the Perry treaty opening up Japan. America
- 1860 An arsenal was started and guns were made after the pattern of those taken from the wrecked French ships "La Glorie" and "La Victorieuse." Arsenal
- " The Kangwha forts were rebuilt and armed with these new pattern guns.
- " Four more priests arrived:—Landre, Joanno, Ridel and Calais. Christians were now 18,000. Four Missionaries
- 1862 France, Russia and England attempted ineffectually to open negotiations with Korea through the Japanese. France Russia England
- 1863 March — The present Emperor was crowned King. His father, the Tai Won Khun ruled as Regent for nine years. King Crowned Regent
- 1866 Russians, French, British, Americans and Germans, landed at some time during the year for some purpose or other, but accomplished nothing towards opening up Korea. Foreigners
- Jan. — A Russian vessel entered Broughton Bay and attempted to secure a commercial agreement. They were referred to Peking. Russians
- March Bishop Berneux and eight priests were executed by the Tai Won Khun. A great persecution of native Christians followed. Martyrs
- June A German-American, Ernest Oppert, visited the coast of Korea in the British ship "Rona." Oppert
- June 24 The American schooner "Surprise," Captain McCaslin, was wrecked off the coast of Whanghai Do, and the crew were succored and sent to Weiiju in safety. "Surprise"
- July 7 Bishop Ridel escaped to Chefoo in an open boat and informed Admiral Roze (French) of the execution of nine French priests in Korea. Ridel
- July 29 An American schooner, "General Sherman;" owner Preston, left Tientsin for Korea with a cargo of saleable articles. She got up the Tatong River above the city of "General Sherman"

Pyengyang on a very high tide and could not get out. She was destroyed and all on board were killed.

- August Captain James, British ship "Emperor," with Ernest Oppert on board, surveyed the mouth of the Han River. "Emperor," Oppert
- Sept. 23 The French despatch boats, "Deroulede" and "Tardiff," leaving the "Primauguet" at Roze island, (Chemulpo), went up the Han River with Bishop Ridel and some Christian Koreans as pilots, to an anchorage opposite Seoul, where they remained several days, but accomplished nothing towards getting satisfaction for the killing of Frenchmen. They returned to Chefoo on Oct. 3. French Expedition
- 1866
Oct. 13 A French expedition consisting of the "Guerreire," "Laplace," "Primauguet," "Droulede," "Tardiff," "Lebrethon" and "Kien-chan," with 1,000 troops, arrived in the Han River. French Expedition
- „ 16 Date of the French engagement with the Kangwha forts. Engagement
- „ 28 The French squadron left Korean waters.
- 1867
Jan. 23 U. S. S. "Wachusett," Commodore Shufeldt, attempted to reach Seoul to demand an explanation of the "General Sherman" affair. He mistook a bay near Sir James Hall Islands, for the mouth of the Pengyang' (Ta-tong) River, and anchored there, sending a letter overland to Seoul. This bay was then named "Wachusett Bay." Shufeldt
- „ 29 "Wachusett" sailed for Chefoo. "Wachusett"
- April 30 Ernest Oppert made an expedition to Korea to get "buried treasure." He left Shanghai on this date with the S. S.'s. "Greta" and "China" flying the North German flag. Oppert
- May Admiral Rowen (U. S. N.) despatched the U. S. S. "Shenandoah" to receive an answer to Commodore Shufeldt's letter. A reply was received accusing the "Shenandoah"

Americans of being the aggressors and claiming that their destruction was justifiable. The Korean reply admitted that the natives had killed the Americans.

- 1868 The Japanese Government informed the Korean Government, through the Prince of Tsushima, of the restoration of the Japanese Government and the intention to renew the intercourse between the two Governments. The letter on the subject was not accepted. Japanese Government Restoration
- 1870-71 Mr. Y. Hanabusa, a Japanese official, visited Seoul and remained some time a guest at the Palace. Hanabusa
- 1870 June 1 Mr. von Brandt, German Minister at Tokio, visited Fusan in the German ship "Hertha." He left next day after a fruitless attempt to open negotiations with the native authorities. Von Brandt
- 1871 May — The German schooner "Chusan" was wrecked on the Sir James Hall Islands. The German Consul came from Chefoo in H. B. M. S. "Ringdove" and found the men well cared for by the Koreans. "Chusan"
- May 30 Mr. Low, U. S. Minister at Peking, arrived with the American squadron under Admiral Rogers, consisting of the ships "Alaska," "Benicia," "Colorado," "Monocacy," and "Palos." They anchored in the mouth of the Han and entered into communications regarding an answer to a letter sent to the Korean Court through the Chinese Government. The "Monocacy" and "Palos" were sent up the river with despatches. U. S. Expedition
- June 2 "Monocacy" and "Palos" were fired upon.
- „ 11 The Kangwha forts were taken by the Americans. Engagement
- July 3 The American squadron left for Chefoo.
- 1872 A representative of the Japanese Foreign Office was stationed at Fusan for the first time. Fusan
- 1873 The Japanese Cabinet vetoed a motion to make war on Korea for her failures in the matter of vassalage. Vassalage

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|------------------|
| 1873 | The King of Korea attained his majority and assumed the rule of his country. | King |
| 1874
2nd
Moon
1875 | The Crown Prince of Korea was born. | Crown
Prince |
| 1875 | Li Hung Chang broke up the nest of robbers on the 20 league neutral strip beyond the Yalu. | Neutral
strip |
| 1877 | Li Hung Chang annexed this strip to China. | Annexed |

PART II.

- 1875
Sept 10 Some foreign-dressed, men-of-wars-men from the Japanese ship "Unyo," were fired upon near Kangwha. The "Unyo" was engaged in surveying. Captain (now Admiral) Inouye, ordered the destruction of the forts—Yun Chongtoh. "Unyo"
- " 21-23 The Japanese destroyed the rebuilt Kangwha forts and (永宗島) informed China of her intentions regarding Korea. China is supposed to have given Korea friendly advices regarding the establishment of amicable arrangements with Japan. Japan sent a letter to Korea proposing a treaty. Engagement Treaty
- 1876
Feb. 6 General Kuroda accompanied by Mr. (now Count) Inouye, anchored off Seoul with two men-of-war and three transports prepared to make a treaty or war. Kuroda and Inouye
- " 26 A treaty was concluded between Japan and Korea by General Kuroda acting as Plenipotentiary. This treaty acknowledged the independence of Korea. Japanese Treaty
- Mch. 22 This treaty was ratified. Ratified
- May 29 The first Korean Embassy under the new regime arrived at Yokohama on a Japanese steamer. Embassy
- June 28 This Embassy started back to Korea, having refused all overtures of western foreigners to communicate with them.
- Aug. 24 Japan-Korean Trade Regulations signed. Trade
- Autumn The British ships "Silvia" and "Swinger" surveyed the coast of Kyung Sang Do. "Silvia" "Swinger"
- " The British ship "Barbara Taylor" having been wrecked off Quelpart and the crew succored, E. B. Paul, an assistant of the British Consulate at Nagasaki, was sent to Quelpart to thank the authorities for this kind treatment. Wreck

1877 June 30	Japan-Korean Agreement <i>re</i> Fusan, signed.	Fusan
" 3	Japan-Korean Agreement <i>re</i> Shipwrecks, signed.	Ship- wrecks
Nov. 25	Mr. Y. Hanabusa Japanese Chargé d' Affaires till Sept. 18, 1882. He was afterwards promoted to be Minister Resident. He established his Legation at the "Lilly Pond" near the Governor's Yamen, outside the West Gate of Seoul.	Y. Hana- busa Legation
1878 May 14	Japan-Korean Agreement <i>re</i> Expenses of Shipwrecked Seamen, signed.	Ship- wrecks
1879	The Italian ship "Bianca Porzia" was wrecked on Quelpart and the single survivor was kindly treated.	Italian Ship
June 9	M. Kondo, secretary of Japanese Legation till January 12, 1883.	M. Kondo
Aug. 30	Japan-Korean Agreement <i>re</i> opening of Gensan, signed.	Gensa
— —	Two French priests who were living near the Japanese Legation were arrested but were rescued by the Japanese Minister and sent to Japan.	Mission- aries
1880	Captain Fourmier of the French war ship "Lynx" made an ineffectual attempt to open up trade relations with Korea.	"Lynx"
1880 Spring	A Russian vessel appeared off Ham Hyung in Ham Kyung Do and the Captain tried to open trade relations.	Russians
"	Chemulpo was selected by Minister Hanabusa as a site for a Japanese Settlement.	Chemulpo
April —	K. Mayeda, Japanese Consul Gensan, till Aug. 1882.	K. Mayeda
" 23	M. Kondo, Japanese Consul Fusan till Feb. 19, 1882.	Kondo
May 1	A Japanese settlement site was selected at Gensan.	Gensan
May 14	Commodore Shufeldt reached Fusan in the U. S. S. "Ticonderoga" on a mission to negotiate a treaty. He was unsuccessful. No communication.	Shufeldt
Aug. 1	The Duke of Genoa visited Fusan in the "Vittor Pisani." He sent a letter to the Governor of Tongnai thanking him for the kind treatment accorded the survivor	Duke of Genoa

of the wreck of the "Bianca Portia." The letter was returned.

- 1880
Aug. 11 A second Embassy to Japan reached Yokohama and remained in Japan until Sept. 8. Embassy to Japan
- Autumn The Duke of Genoa entertained the Magistrate of Gensan and Port Lazareff and gave him a letter applying for trade privileges. Duke of Genoa
- 1881 A member of the Chinese Legation in Tokio wrote a paper on "Policy for Korea," advocating a firm union between China, Japan and Korea, and a treaty between the latter country and the United States. "Policy for Korea"
- " Li Hung Chang wrote a letter to the Korean Court advocating limited treaties. Li Hung Chang
- " The U. S. Ministers in Tokio and Pekin advised their Government to attempt making a treaty with Korea. U. S. Plans
- Spring Commodore Shufeldt was attached to the U. S. Legation at Pekin for the purpose of treaty negotiation with Korea. Shufeldt
- " Dr. Frank Cowan, an American, visited Gensan and found "good prospects for gold." Dr. Cowan
- May
21-28 Two British vessels arrived and their Captains tried to open treaty negotiations. British
- June 7 The British ship "Pegasus" went to Gensan and the Captain tried to open negotiations. "
- June 16 A French Naval officer made an attempt to open negotiations but failed. French
- Aug. 4 Japan-Korean Agreement on Gensan Land, Rent, signed. Gensan
- Autumn Eighty Koreans were sent to China to study. Students
- " Twenty-four Koreans were sent to Japan to study. "
- " Seven hundred memorialists petitioned against making treaties and opening up Inchun (Chemulpo). Memorialists
- October Japanese foreign built Consular building erected at Gensan. Gensan Consulate

- 1882
Spring A Korean official arrived at Tientsin and informed the Chinese and Americans that Korea was ready to make a treaty and that an official would be at Inchun for the purpose. Treaties
- " Lieut. Horimoto, Japanese, began drilling the Korean troops. Lieut.
Horimoto
- " The Korean Government ordered 20,000 Murata rifles. Rifles
- 1882
Spring A Loo Choo Company attempted to open trade with Korea at Fusan. They failed. Loo Choo
- May— G. Isobayashi, Japanese Military Attaché until Dec. 1884. G. Isobayashi
- " 7 Commodore Shufeldt arrived off Chemulpo on the U. S. S. "Swatara" with three Chinese men-of-war, to make a treaty. He went six miles inland to Inchun and met the Korean Official. Shufeldt
- " 22 The treaty between the United States and Korea was signed at Chemulpo in a temporary pavilion. (The exact spot is said to be now occupied by the residence of the Commissioner of Customs, which ground was originally allotted the U. S. Government for a Consular site and the present house was erected by an American, C. H. Cooper, for a Consulate, but was afterwards surrendered by the U. S. Government). U.S. Treaty

Consulate
- " 31 The German Admiral left Japan on the "Stosch" for Korea, to negotiate a treaty. Treaties
Germans
- June 5 The French Admiral arrived at Chemulpo and left on the 8th. after having opened negotiations for a treaty. French
- June 6 Admiral Willes, British, accompanied by W. G. Aston. concluded a treaty at Chemulpo. This treaty was not ratified by the British Government. British
- July 1 S. Fukuta, Japanese Consul Fusan, till Aug. '82. S. Fukuta
- July 23 The Japanese Legation in Seoul was destroyed by a mob. Seven Japanese were killed with many of the progressive Koreans. Minister Hanabusa escaped to Rmeute, '82

- 1882 Chemulpo, losing five of his party on the way. They
 July 23 were rescued and carried to Japan by the British ship
 "Flying Fish" which was surveying near by.
- " " The Queen of Korea barely escaped the mob alive. Queen
 She fled to Chunchu.
- Aug. 16 Mr. Hanabusa reentered Seoul with a military escort. Hanabusa
- " 20 Mr. Hanabusa had an audience with the King and
 presented the demands of Japan for satisfaction for the
 attack upon her Legation.
- " 25 No answer having been received, Mr. Hanabusa Ultimatum
 returned to his ship. He was followed by an answer.
- " 30 The Tai Won Khun was taken to China on a Tai Won
 Chinese gunboat. Khun
- " " Korea agreed with Japan to arrest the insurgents Convention
 of July 23 within twenty days; to bury the dead
 Japanese; to pay ¥50,000 to their families and
 ¥500,000 indemnity to Japan; to provide a new Lega-
 tion; to send an embassy to Tokio with an apology and
 to extend facilities for trade and travel.
- " — K. Mayeda, Japanese Consul Fusan till Feb. 24, '86. K. Mayeda
- Sept. — S. Soyeda, Japanese Consul Gensan, till 1884. S. Soyeda
- Oct. 9 The Queen returned to the Palace. Three thousand Queen
 Chinese troops under Yuan Shi Kwai and two other Chinese
 Generals encamped about Seoul to preserve order. Troops
- A Japanese force was also present, to protect her Japanese
 Legation. troops
- 1882 Japan-Korean Agreement *re* Travel and Trade, Travel and
 Oct. 31 signed. Trade
- Nov. 30 H. Shimamura, Secretary of the Japanese Legation H. Shimamura
 until Jan. 9, 1885.
- Autumn Chinese-Korean Regulations for Frontier Trade Chinese
 signed. Treaty

NOTE:—The overlapping of dates of service of Japanese officials is probably due to the fact that the dates furnished are those of the issuance of their commissions. They may have been prevented, in some cases, from taking up the discharge of their duties at once or at all.

- 1882
Autumn Fourteen young Koreans were sent to Japan to study military matters. Students
- „ An Embassy started to Japan, using for the first time the newly designed present flag of Korea. Embassy Korean Flag
- „ P. G. von Moellendorf was designated to go to Korea as Foreign Adviser and to organize a Customs service, upon a request made by the Korean Government to the Chinese Government, in whose service Mr. von Moellendorf was engaged. Moellen-
dof
- 12 Mo. 5d. The Korean Foreign Office was organized with Chyo Pyung Ha President. The two Chinese Generals then in Seoul acted temporarily as advisers. Foreign Office
- 1883
Jan. 7 G. Takesoye, Japanese Minister till Jan. 9, 1885. G. Take-
soye
- — A telegraph monopoly was granted to Japan on consideration that she lay a cable between the two countries. Cable
- Spring P. G. von Moellendorf arrived, bringing with him or following him soon after, as his assistants—Messrs. Haas (Assistant), A. B. Stripling, T. W. Wright, W. N. Lovatt, (Commissioners of Customs) Laporte, Mackbet (?), Moersell, Schultz, Arnous, Sabatin, Bekofsky, Borioni, Woolitang, S. Y. Tong, Woo, Chow, Liang, Welch, Glanfield, Rosenbaum, Ladage, Knott, Duncan, Crawford, Krebs, Nakabayashi, Laucht, Kniffler and others. They organized a Customs service after the plan of the Chinese Customs Service. Moellen-
dof
and
Assistants
- Feb. 26 The treaty between the United States and Korea having been ratified, President Arthur appointed Lucius H. Foote E. E. & M. P. to Korea. U. S. Min-
ister Foote
- March — Chinese-Korean Regulations for the Trade of Liau Tung, were signed. Liaou
Tung
- Feb. F. Sugimura, Japanese Vice Consul, Chemulpo, until June 29. F. Sugi-
mura
- May 12 Mr. Foote arrived Chemulpo on the U. S. S. "Mon- L. H. Foote
ocacy."

- 1883 U. S.-Korean treaty ratifications were exchanged U. S.
May 19 in Seoul. Treaty
- " 20 Minister Foote had audience with the King. His U.S. Lega-
staff consisted of Gustavus Goward, Secretary of the tion
U. S. Legation at Tokio; Charles L. Scudder, Private
Secretary; Pierre L. Jouy, of the Smithsonian Institute;
Yun Che Ho, Korean Interpreter and Mr. Saito, Japanese
Interpreter. A house was bought of the Min family,
situated in Chong Dong. This was afterwards taken
over by the U. S. Government and has continued to be
used as the Legation.
- June 29 F. Kobayashi, Japanese Vice Consul, Chemulpo, until F. Kobaya-
June 5, 1885. shi
- July 25 Japan-Korean Agreement *re* Port Limits, signed. Port
Limits
- " " Japan-Korean Agreement *re* Fishermen, signed. Fisher-
men
- " " Japan-Korean detailed articles *re* Trade, signed. Trade
- 1883 The U. S. Government was asked to supply Advisers Advisers
July 25 and Military Officers to Korea.
- Sept. 2 A Korean Embassy headed by Min Yong Ik arrived Min Yong
at San Francisco en route to Washington. This Embassy Ik Em-
was entertained by the U. S. Government and returned bassy
to Korea on the U. S. S. "Trenton" with Ensign Geo. C.
Foulk, Naval Attaché to the U. S. Legation, attached.
Ensign Bernadou was sent to the Legation at Seoul
direct. Mr. Percival Lowell, who wrote a book on Ko-
rea, was attached to this Embassy and visited Seoul
in 1883.
- Sept. 30 Japan-Korean Agreement *re* Jenchuan (Chemulpo) Chemulpo
Settlement, signed.
- October Japanese foreign built Consular building erected, Consular
Chemulpo. Building
- Oct. 1 T. E. Hallifax (English) took charge of an English T. E. Hal-
Language school started by Mr. von Moellendorf two lifax
months before, with S. Y. Tong, a Chinese scholar edu- S. Y. Tong
cated in America, as teacher.

- 1883
Oct. 23 Chen Shu Tang assumed the title and duties of Chinese Commissioner of Commerce at Seoul, with the rank of Consul General. Chen Shu Tang
Chinese
C. G.
- " 28 Sir Harry Parkes and Eduard Zappe (German Consul General at Yokohama) arrived in Seoul to negotiate treaties. Sir Harry
Parkes
Eduard
Zappe
- Nov. 26 A new British-Korean treaty, drawn up by Sir Harry Parkes, was signed at Seoul. British
Treaty
- " 26 A German-Korean treaty drawn up by Mr. Zappe, was signed in Seoul. German
Treaty
- " 27 A banquet was given in Seoul to Sir Harry Parkes and Mr. Eduard Zappe, Plenipotentiaries, at which the band from the German ship "Leipzig" furnished music. Banquet
- Dec. 18 The Korean Government ordered 4,000 American breech loading rifles. Rifles
- " — An arsenal plant was erected in the Government Granary, N. E. of Kyung Pok Palace. It was not operated. Arsenal
- 1884
— A. Maertens arrived and began organizing silk culture. (He gave the name "Mulberry Palace" to the enclosure inside the west gate by planting mulberry trees there for his business). Japanese and Chinese merchants began to start business in Chemulpo, as did also an American, C. H. Cooper, (who died there Dec. 13, 1889), a German, A. Gorschalki, and an Austrian, Steinbeck. A. Maer-
tens

Merchants
Arrive
- Jardine Matheson & Co., in accordance with an agreement made with the Korean Government the previous year, established a S. S. line from Shanghai to Chemulpo via Nagasaki and Fusan, the "Nanizing," Capt. Balbirney, making a round trip every three weeks. This Company anchored a hulk at the foot of the Chinese Settlement Chemulpo for use as residence of the manager, Mr. Brodie Clark, and for offices and storage. They also did some alluvial gold mining, employing for this purpose an American named Beecher. Both enterprises were abandoned through lack of co-operation on the part of the Korean Government. Jardine
Matheson
& Co.

"Nanizing"

Gold Min-
ing

- 1884
Jan. 17 Everett Frazar appointed Korean Honorary Consul E. Frazar
General New York; discontinued July 31, 1891, reappointed April 12, 1897; died Jan. 3, 1901.
- Feb. 16 A Chinese Deputy Commissioner of Commerce was Chinese
appointed for Chemulpo. Consul
- " 28 Cable completed between Fusan and Japan. Cable Laid
- March Hong Yong Sik appointed Post Master General. Post Office
- " W. R. Carles British Provisional Vice Consul Chem- W. R.
ulpo, until June 6, 1885. Carles
- April 1 Regulations for a Chinese Settlement at Chemulpo, Chemulpo
signed.
- " 26 Sir Harry Parkes returned. Appointed E. E. & M. P. Sir Harry
Feb. 27, till March 23, 1885. Parkes
E. E. &
M. P.
- " " W. G. Aston appointed Provisional Consul General, W. G.
till Oct. 22, 1886. (Arrived March 17). Aston
- " " James Scott, assistant, arrived soon after. J. Scott
- " 28 British Treaty Ratifications exchanged. British Le- British
gation (Consulate General at first) established at present Treaty
site, Chong Dong. New brick building was begun (corner
stone laid) July 19, 1890. British
Legation
- May — W. D. Townsend arrived to open a branch of the W. D.
American Trading Co. at Chemulpo. He was joined in Townsend
business by D. W. Deshler, Feb. 1897. D. W.
Deshler
- " 28 An experimental farm was started with seeds brought Farm
by one of the returning Embassy from the United States.
It was furnished later with horses, cows, pigs and sheep
from America. It was placed in charge of an Englishman
R. Jaffray in 1887, who died in 1888. In 1896 the re- R. Jaffray
mains of this experiment were placed in the charge of a
Frenchman Mr. Schott. Mr. Schott
- " 31 The U. S. S. "Trenton" arrived with the returning U. S. Em-
Embassy from America, Messrs. Min Yong Ik, Soh Kwan bassy
Pom and Piun Su, attended by Ensign Geo. C. Foulk, Naval Returns
Attaché U. S. Legation Seoul. Captain Pythian and his

- 1884 officers were entertained in a "hotel" opposite the then Japanese Legation. (Present school of Mr. Hulbert).
- June 6 James Scott, British Provisional Vice Consul Chemulpo, until June 7, 1885. J. Scott
- " — Carl Wolter arrived Chemulpo with Mr. Sites, to establish a branch of the firm of E. Meyer & Co. He was joined in 1886 by Carl Luehrs. C. Wolter
C. Luehrs
- " 4 The Foreign Representatives visited Yang Wha Chin to select a site for a Foreign Settlement but were not satisfied with the location.
- " — Rev. R. S. McClay, Superintendent of the American Methodist Mission in Japan, visited Seoul. R. S. McClay
- Summer Dr. Gottsche, a German geologist, travelled extensively in Korea. Dr. Gottsche
- June 5 Ensign Geo. C. Foulk, U. S. Naval Attaché, assumed duties. G. C. Foulk
- " 23 Russian Plenipotentiary, C. Waeber, arrived on the Corvette "Skobelev." C. Waeber
- June 23 Italian Plenipotentiary, Ferdinand de Luca, arrived. F. de Luca
- " 24 H. Budler arrived as German Vice Consul. He acted as Consul General until the arrival of Captain Zembsch, Oct. 14, 1884. H. Budler
Capt. Zembsch
- July — The new Japanese Legation at Koi Dong was completed. It was destroyed by the mob Dec. 7. While this Legation was building, a house opposite the present residence of Dr. Kojo in Chingokai was occupied as a Legation. Japanese New Legation
- " 7 Russian-Korean Treaty was signed in Seoul. C. Waeber, Plenipotentiary, assisted by Baron N. Wrangell. Russian Treaty
- " 21 The Chemulpo General Foreign Settlement was laid open to purchase at public auction. Chemulpo For. Set.
- " 26 Italian-Korean Treaty signed. Italian Treaty

- 1884
July 26 A charter was granted to an American firm, Middleton & Co., to navigate Korean waters. Middleton & Co.
- " 30 A Municipal Council was organized, Chemulpo. Chemulpo M. C.
- " 31 The American Trading Co. was granted a charter to cut timber on Dagelet Island, and a contract to import 6 gatling guns and 1,000 rifles. American Trading Co.
- " " Franco-Chinese war caused much excitement in Korea. War
- " " P. G. von Moellendorf resigned his connection with the Korean Foreign Office. Von. Moellendorf
- " — Joseph Rosenbaum, a German American, under direction of von Moellendorf, started a project to manufacture glass from the sand of the Han river plains. This was changed to a plan for making matches which was abandoned. J. Rosenbaum
- Aug. 18 The Foreign Representatives, with a Korean Official, marked out and asked for a site for a Foreign Settlement at Ryongsan. Ryongsan
- — Y. Oku, Japanese Acting Consul, Gensan, until Aug. 21, 1886. Y. Oku
- Oct. 30 H. Shimamura, Japanese Vice Consul, until May 4, 1885. H. Shimamura
- Sept. 1 The Chinese Commissioner of Commerce was promoted to be Commissioner for Diplomatic and Commercial Affairs. Chinese Rep.
- " 4 An electric light plant was ordered for the Palace from the Edison Co. Electric Light
- " 17 The rank of the U. S. Minister was reduced from E. E. & M. P. to Minister Resident and Consul General. U. S. Minister
- 20 A building was imported from Nagasaki (The Royal Oak) to be set up as the British consulate at Chemulpo. "Royal Oak"
- " " W. Gowland, a British employee of the Japanese Mint, visited Korea and afterwards wrote an article on Dolmens. W. Gowland Dolmens

- 1884 J. F. Mitchell, a British timber expert, arrived. J. F. Mitchell
 Sept. 20
 " " H. N. Allen, a physician of the American Presbyterian Mission in China, arrived and was appointed physician to the U. S. Legation and later to the Korean Government and British and Japanese Legations. H. N. Allen
- October Japanese Foreign built consular building erected Fusan
 Fusan.
- Oct. 3-14 The Chemulpo Land Regulations were drawn up. Chemulpo R.
 " 9 E. L. B. Allen, British Consular Assistant, arrived. E. L. B. Allen
 " 14 Captain Zembsch, German Consul General, arrived. Captain Zembsch
- Nov. 7 An ineffectual attempt was made to establish a likin tax on rice (of W. D. Townsend's). Likin
- " " Japan-Korean Agreement *re* Chemulpo Settlement signed. Chemulpo
- " 18 German-Korean Treaty ratifications exchanged. German Treaty
- " 28 Captain Zembsch formally took charge of German interests as Consul General. The Consulate was first at Nak Tong in the building afterwards used as the Chinese telegraph office and now a Japanese barracks. From there the Consulate was moved in 1886, to Pak Tong to the house formerly occupied by P. G. von Moellendorf. In 1890 it was moved to the present site in Chong Dong which was sold in 1900 and a new site secured on Nam San back of the Japanese Consulate. German Consulate
- Dec. 4 Emeute of Kim Ok Kiun, followed a banquet given in honor of the opening of the Post Office. Min Yong Ik was cut down and five high conservative Korean officials and others were assassinated. The progressive party headed by Kim Ok Kiun seized the Palace. Emeute '84
- " 5 The Foreign Representatives were invited to the Palace for safety. The Japanese Minister went with 140 soldiers. The others declined. Palace
- " " The Foreign Representatives had an audience with the King in a detached palace. Audience

- 1884
Dec. 6 The first and only mail was received through the First Mail original Korean post office which was soon thereafter destroyed, and foreign mail was not again handled until 1900.
- " " Tong Kwan Palace was attacked by 3,000 Korean and 2,000 to 3,000 Chinese soldiers, under Yuan Shi Kwai. It was defended by 140 Japanese soldiers who fired a mine and dispersed the allies, after which the Japanese fought their way to their Legation and on to Chemulpo. The Minister and the principal Korean progressive officials accompanied them. Palace Fight
- " " The Japanese Legation at Kio Tong was burned, together with many Korean houses of the refugees. Japanese Legation Burned
- " 7 The Post Office was burned and the houses of Messrs. Townsend, Foulk and Hallifax were looted. Houses Looted
- " 8 The Foreign Representatives had an audience with the King at the Chinese Camp (Hul Yun An) whither he had repaired for safety. King at Chinese Camp
- " 9 Ensign Bernadou, U. S. N., who was in Seoul for the Smithsonian Institute, escorted a large party of Japanese refugees from the U. S. Legation to Chemulpo with a guard of Chinese and Koreans. He was given a testimonial for this service, by the Japanese Government. J. B. Bernadou
- " 10 U. S. Minister Foote, British Consul General Aston, and German Consul General Zernbsch, retired to Chemulpo. Representatives retire
- " 12 Minister Foote returned to Seoul, temporarily.
- " 15 Mr. Foulk was rescued from the country where he was travelling and in great danger. G. C. Foulk
- " 18 A U. S. Marine guard arrived in Seoul from the U. S. S. "Ossipee." U. S. Guard
- " 30 A Chinese Ambassador arrived at Asan anchorage with 3,000 troops. 3,000 Chinese
- " " The Japanese Ambassador, Count Inouye, arrived at Chemulpo with 2,500 troops. 2,500 Japanese

- 1885 — Captain M. Umidzu, Military Attaché, Japanese M. Umidzu
Legation, till Nov. 15, 1886.
- Jan. 2 Chinese Ambassador Woo, arrived in Seoul and was Chinese Amba-
lodged in the Chinese Envoy's Palace, Nam Pyul Koon, sador
where the King visited him.
- " 1-3 The Japanese Ambassador, Count Inouye, accom- Count
panied by Mr. Kondo and the American Adviser, D. W. Inouye
Stevens, arrived in Seoul and were lodged in the Gov- M. Kondo
ernor's yamen. D. W. Stevens
- " — The Japanese Legation was established in a house Japanese
opposite the Governor's yamen, outside the West Gate, Legation
where it remained until February when it was removed
to a Korean house on the site of the present Legation.
- " 9 M. Kondo, Japanese Chargé d'Affaires ad interim M. Kondo
until June 23.
- " " Japan-Korea Agreement *re* Disturbances of '84. Conven-
tion
- " 10 Minister Foote retired. Geo. C. Foulk, U. S. N. G. C.
Chargé d'Affaires until Dec. 11, 1886, with intermissions. Foulk
- " " W. R. Carles, British Acting Consul General, until W. R.
May 31. Carles
- " 28-29 Twelve leaders of the emeute of '84 were executed. Execu-
tions
- " 31 Kim Ok Kiun and associates declared rebels. Kim Ok
Kiun
- Feb. 3 The Royal Family evacuated the Tong Kwan Palace Palace
and moved to the Kyung Pok Palace, Change
- " 8 The Chinese Ambassador left Seoul.
- " 14 Much excitement prevailed in Seoul over the rumor of War Scare
war between Japan and China. Many people left the
city.
- " 25 A Government Hospital was opened under charge of Hospital
Dr. H. N. Allen, next to the old Foreign Office in the con- Dr. Allen
fiscated house of Hong Yong Sik, who was killed in the
emeute of '84. In 1887 this site was changed for the one
now occupied at Koo Rey Gay (Dr. Avison's). Dr. Avison
- April. Messrs. F. Kraus (Director), C. Riedt (Chemist) and German
C. Diedricht (Engineer), arrived from Germany with a Mint

- 1885 mint plant, which they erected in the granary near the Small West Gate. Work was finished and the plant operated in 1887. The German employees left in 1888 and 1889. The mint was moved to Chemulpo in 1892.
- April 5 Rev. H. G. Underwood of the American Presbyterian Mission arrived and formally opened Protestant clerical mission work. He was followed on June 21 by J. W. Heron, M. D., who died in Seoul July 26, 1890. H. G. Underwood
J. W. Heron
- " 15 News was received of the occupation of Port Hamilton by Great Britain. British Occupy Port Hamilton
- " 18 The Tientsin Li-Ito Convention *re* Korea was signed. Li-Ito Con.
- May 1 M. J. Domke assumed the duties of Assistant at the German Consulate—Died, Seoul, Nov. 16, '94. M. J. Domke
- " " Rev. Wm. B. Scranton, M. D., arrived, followed shortly by Rev. H. G. Appenzeller, who had previously visited Chemulpo for a few days. They opened work for the American Methodist Mission. W. B. Scranton
H. G. Appenzeller
- " 12 A British Vice Consulate was opened at Fusan under E. H. Parker. It was discontinued May 29. British Cons. Fusan
- " 18 A Korean special mission visited Port Hamilton to protest against its occupation by Great Britain. Port Hamilton
- June 7 E. H. Parker, British Vice Consul, Chemulpo, until Nov. 24, 1886. E. H. Parker
- " 16 Alexis de Speyer, Agent Provisoire de Russie, arrived in Seoul. He stayed only a few days. A. de Speyer
- " 23 K. Takahira, Japanese Chargé d'Affaires ad int. until Oct. 3, 1886. K. Takahira
- " " A. Yugi, Japanese Acting Consul, Seoul, until May 30, 1886. A. Yugi
- July 10 The Consuls General of Italy and Spain at Shanghai, arrived at Chemulpo on the "Christofero Columbo" to secure a delay in the exchange of treaty ratifications. Italy and Spain
- " 17 The Chinese obtained a telegraph monopoly. Telegraphs
- " " The Japanese troops embarked at Chemulpo. Troops Leave
- " 20 The Chinese troops embarked at Asan. Troops Leave

- 1885
July 22 An embassy started for China to bring home the Tai Won Khun. Tai Won Khun
- " — The Custom House and records were burned at Chemulpo. Customs Fire
- Aug. 3 A decree was issued requiring that all contracts between the Korean Government and Foreigners should bear the seal of the Foreign Office. Foreign Contracts
- Sept. 4 P. G. von Moellendorf was relieved of the position of Inspector of Customs. A. B. Stripling Commissioner at Chemulpo was made Acting Inspector. Von Moellendorf
A. B. Stripling
- " 27 Seoul and Chemulpo were connected by telegraph. The line was erected for the Chinese by H. J. Muchlensteth. Telegraph
H. J. Muchlensteth
- Oct. 3 The Tai Won Khun reached Chemulpo on a Chinese gunboat. Tai Won Khun
- " " C. Waeber reached Chemulpo on a Russian ship. C. Waeber
- " " H. F. Merrill (Chief Commissioner) and J. H. Hunt (Assistant) reached Chemulpo in a Chinese revenue steamer, from the Chinese Customs Service. They established a branch service in Korea with the head office at Kio Tong in the house formerly occupied by the "Trenton" officers. Later in the same year, they moved to the present site. Many of the men of the old service were retained. H. F. Merrill
J. H. Hunt
- " " General Yuan Shi Kwai, formerly with the Chinese troops in Seoul, arrived as Chinese Representative (Resident) and relieved Chen Shu Tang. Yuan Resident
- " " E. C. Baber relieved W. G. Aston, as British Acting Consul General till Nov. 24, 1886. E. C. Baber
- " 11 The Tai Won Khun returned the calls of the Foreign Representatives and Dr. Allen. Tai Won Khun
- Oct. 14 The Russian-Korean Treaty ratifications were exchanged. C. Waeber, Conseiller d' Etat, Chargé d' Affaires and Consul General, till Aug. 24, 1897, with intermissions. Russian Treaty
C. Waeber

- 1885 N. Schouisky, Secretary and Interpreter of the Russian Legation till March, 1887. N. Schouisky
- Oct. 14 — — W. d. F. Hutchison arrived in connection with a Post Office, but joined the Customs. He left the Customs and Korea Oct. 1887, and returned later, as a teacher. W. d. F. Hutchison
- Oct. 16 P. G. von Moellendorf was decorated by the Russian Government. Von Moellendorf
- Nov. 14 A charter was granted to an American, W. A. Newell, to fish for Korean pearls. Pearls
- " 18 The Foreign Office of Korea announced that the title of Mr. Yuan was "Resident." "Resident"
- " 20 Seoul and Peking were connected by telegraph. Telegraph
- " 24 Sir John Walsham succeeded Sir Harry Parkes as E. E. & M. P. to Korea, until April 1, 1892. Sir J. Walsham
- Dec. E. Meyer & Co. loaned the Korean Government Mex. \$100,000. Korea had already borrowed of the China Merchants Co. T210,000 at 8 per cent, in connection with the erection of telegraph lines. Loans
- " 15 Three Chinese gunboats, two British, and one American arrived at Chemulpo in connection with a reported expedition to Korea of Kim Ok Kiun. Gunboats
- " 24 Mr. Kurino, a secretary of the Japanese Foreign Office, reached Seoul in connection with a proposed extradition treaty. Mr. Kurino
- 1886 — — Pai Chai Methodist school for boys opened under Government auspices, H. G. Appenzeller in charge. Building was completed in 1887. Pai Chai
- " " Ewa Methodist school for girls was opened by Mrs. M. F. Scranton in a building erected by her on the present site where formerly there were some 60 straw roofed huts. The present brick building was completed in 1900. Ewa School
- Feb. — Geo. C. Foulk and W. D. Townsend were reimbursed for property looted in 1884. Reimbursements
- " 6 Slavery was abolished in Korea. Slavery

- 1886
Feb. 6 A water power powder mill was erected for the Korean Government outside the N. W. Gate of Seoul by W. D. Townsend. It was destroyed by fire without explosion in 1888. Powder Mill
- " 25 Chinese ginseng smugglers attacked the Chemulpo Custom House. Chinese marines were landed and quelled the disturbance. Giuseng Row
- " " H. Miyamoto, Japanese Acting Consul, Fusan, until Nov. 4, 1886. H. Miyamoto
- March 11 J. Suzuki, Japanese Consul, Chemulpo, until Dec. 27, 1888. J. Suzuki
- " 15 Max Taubles, an American artist for "Harper's" died in Seoul of smallpox. M. Taubles
- April 10 A Government medical school was started by Messrs. Allen, Heron and Underwood. Medical School
- May 12 The French Plenipotentiary, F. G. Cogordan with staff, arrived on the Flagship, to negotiate a treaty. F. G. Cogordan
- " 17 P. Kempermann, German Consul General, relieved Mr. Budler who had been acting since the departure of Captain Zembsch, Dec. 10, 1884. P. Kempermann
- " 28 O. N. Denny, American, arrived and was commissioned Vice President of the Home Office and Director of Foreign Affairs in the Foreign Office. He retired May 28, 1890. Left Dec. '90. O. N. Denny
- June 4 The French-Korean Treaty was signed. French Treaty
- " " The Government bought its first steamer, "Hairiong." "Hairiong"
- " 8 Wm. H. Parker, U. S. M. R. & C. G. till Sept. 1, '86. He arrived on the "Palos," with Mr. Travers as private secretary (latter left Aug. 2, 1886). Took actual charge June 12. W. H. Parker
- July 5 Three American school teachers arrived, sent out by request, by the U. S. Government, Messrs. Gilmore, Bunker and Hulbert. They opened an English language school which continued till 1894 under one or another of Teachers Gilmore Hulbert Bunker

- 1886 them. Mr. Gilmore resigned in 1889; Mr. Hulbert in 1892 and Mr. Bunker in 1894.
- July 5 Miss Annie Ellers, M. D., (Mrs. Bunker) arrived as Dr. Ellers physician to Queen. She was succeeded in 1888 by Miss Lillias Horton, M. D., (Mrs. Underwood). Dr. Horton
- " 12 Epidemic of Cholera. Very severe. Cholera
- " 24 The Italian-Korean Treaty ratifications were exchanged by Captain Frederico Craviosa, I. N. Italian Treaty
- Aug. 21 B. Watenabe, Japanese Vice Consul, Fusan, until Nov. 1889. B. Watenabe
- " 25 Owing to excitement in Seoul because of rumors of difficulty between China and Russia four Korean officials were executed. One Chinese gunboat and six transports arrived, also some Japanese vessels and the U. S. S. "Ossipee," which latter sent a guard to Seoul. U. S. Guard
- Sept. 1 Geo. C. Foulk relieved Wm. Parker, as U. S. Chargé d'Affaires ad interim. G. C. Foulk
- " 23 American schooner "Pearl" arrived to fish for pearls. "Pearl"
- Oct. 1 F. Sugimura, Japanese Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, until March 21, 1887.
- " 19 Admiral Shufeldt visited Seoul as the guest of the King and remained during the winter. Shufeldt
- Nov. 4 Captain J. Miura, Japanese Military Attaché until June 20, 1885. J. Miura
- " 5 Y. Murota, Japanese Consul, Fusan, until November, 1889. Y. Murota
- " 25 E. H. Parker, British Acting Consul General, until Jan. 17, 1887. E. H. Parker
- Dec. 11 W. W. Rockhill, Secretary of the U. S. Legation Peking, relieved Mr. Foulk as U. S. Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, until April 1, 1887. W. W. Rockhill
- 1887
Jan. 18 T. Watters, British Acting Consul General, until June 11, 1888. T. Watters
- Feb. 23 Chemulpo Harbor regulations issued. Harbor Reg's.

- 1887
Feb. 25 Seoul shops closed because of a local demonstration in favor of compelling foreigners to remove to Ryongsan. Ryongsan
- " 27 Port Hamilton was evacuated by Great Britain. Port Hamilton
- Mch. 8 Wm. McKay, an American engaged in erecting an electric light plant in the Kyung Pok Palace, was accidentally shot by a Korean Keysu. He died the next morning. Wm. McKay
- " 13 K. Takahira, Japanese Chargé d'Affaires, ad interim, until Sept. 20, 1887. K. Takahira
- April 1 Hugh A. Dinsmore, U. S. M. R. & C. G. till May 26, '90. H. A. Dinsmore
- " " H. E. Fulford, British Acting Vice Consul, Chemulpo, until May 30, 1887. H. E. Fulford
- May 22 F. Krien, Interpreter of the German Legation, Tokio, German Consul Seoul, with diplomatic powers. Until Dec. 5, 1898. Made full Consul April 27, 1889. F. Krien
- " 28 Edward Meyer appointed Korean Honorary Consul General at Hamburg. E. Meyer
- " 30 James Scott, British Acting Vice Consul Chemulpo until April 6, 1888. J. Scott
- " " The French-Korean Treaty was ratified at Seoul, V. Collin de Plancy, Plenipotentiary. French interests were cared for by the Russian Minister pending the arrival of a Representative. French Treaty V. C. de Plancy
- Summer Bishops Scott and Bickersteth, of the English Church, visited Seoul. Bishops Scott & Bickersteth
- " Miss E. R. Scidmore and her mother visited Seoul and the former wrote of the country. Scidmore Ladies
- " N. Hashiguchi, Japanese Consul, Seoul, until Jan. 17, 1891. N. Hashiguchi
- Aug. 20 Pak Chung Yang was appointed E. E. & M. P. to the United States. Mission to U. S. A.
- " " Chyo Shin Hui was appointed E. E. & M. P. to England, Germany, Russia, France and Italy. He went to Mission to Europe

- 1887 Hongkong and remained two years but got no further towards his post.
- Sept. Bishop Warren, American Methodist Church, visited Seoul. Bishop Warren
- " 18 C. W. Campbell, British Consular Assistant, Seoul, until Feb. 25, 1891. C. W. Campbell
- " 20 M. Kondo, Japanese Chargé d'Affaires, till April, '91. M. Kondo
- " 27 Korean Mission started for Washington accompanied by H. N. Allen. The Koreans were turned back by Chinese interference. Mission to U. S. A.
- Oct. 5 F. Reinsdorf, German Student Interpreter, Seoul. Appointed Vice Consul Feb. 5, 1892, till April, 1900. F. Reinsdorf
- " 31 Three sets Warehouse Regulations issued for Chemulpo. Warehouse Reg's
- Nov. 2 Chas. Chaille Long, Secretary of the U. S. Legation, until Aug. 4, 1889. C. C. Long
- " 13 The Korean Mission to Washington sailed from Chemulpo on U. S. S. "Ossipee," Capt. McNair. They passed six Chinese men-of-war sent to stop them. Mission to U. S. A.
- Dec. 27 Commander R. Inouye, Japanese Naval Attaché until April 24, 1891. R. Inouye
- 1888
March— A. Grouchetsky, Russian Secretary Interpreter Acting, until March 1892. A. Grouchetsky
- April 7 C. W. Campbell, British Acting Consul, Chemulpo, until May 3, 1888. C. W. Campbell
- April 28 Owing to objections raised by the Korean Government to missionary work in the interior, the American Minister recalled American missionaries. Missionaries
- " — Messrs. Dye, Cummins and Lee, Americans, arrived to drill Korean troops. Col. Nienstead of the U. S. Consulate, Kobe, had previously arrived. Messrs. Cummins and Lee were dismissed Aug. 13, 1889, and left Korea Feb. 28, 1891. Col. Nienstead left 1898 and General Dye 1899. Dye, Cummins, Lee and Nienstead

1888 May 4	James Scott, British Acting Vice Consul, Chemulpo, until June 25, 1888.	J. Scott
June 6	V. Collin de Plancy, French Commissaire, until June 15, 1891, and again later. (see below). The French Legation was for the first year in the house of Mr. Hutchison, Supiotady, pending purchase of the present site. The corner stone of the present Legation building was laid in June, 1895.	V. C. de Plancy Legation
" "	M. Guerin, French Secretary, till May 6, 1890.	M. Guerin
" 10-25	"Baby Eating" excitement. American, Russian and French guards were ordered to Seoul.	"Baby Eating"
" 12	C. M. Ford, British Acting Consul General, until May 5, 1889.	C. M. Ford
June 19	Captain H. Shibayama, Japanese Military Attché, until June 5, 1891.	H. Shibayama
" 26	C. W. Campbell, British Acting Vice Consul, Chemulpo, until Nov. 19, 1888.	C. W. Campbell
July 8	Korean telegraph line to Fusan completed by T. E. Hallifax.	Telegraphs
Aug. 1	R. H. Davis, Korean Honorary Consul, Philadelphia, until the post was abolished July 31, 1891.	R. H. Davis
" 20	Russian-Korean Regulations for trade on the Tumen River signed and Kiung Hong opened to Russian trade.	Russian Trade
Sept. —	The Seoul Union was organized. The present grounds were purchased in 1890, and the present building was erected in 1891.	Seoul Union
" —	Bishop Fowler, American Methodist Church, visited Seoul.	Bishop Fowler
" —	The stone jetty was built at Chemulpo.	Jetty
" 13	H. H. Grand Duke Alexander of Russia visited Seoul.	Grand Duke Alexander
" 30	Col. Long, Secretary of the U. S. Legation, visited Quelpart.	C. Long
Nov. 20	H. E. Fulford, British Acting Vice Consul, Chemulpo, until May 12, 1890.	H. E. Fulford
" 21	The Chemulpo Settlement Election Rules, signed.	Chemulpo M. C.

- 1888 G. Hayashi, Japanese Consul, Chemulpo until 5, 1892. G. Haya-
Dec. 29 shi
- — Henry Norman, an English writer, (now in Parlia- H. Nor-
ment) visited and wrote of Korea. man
- — A Russian naturalist named Kalinofsky visited Kalinof-
Korea and made a natural history collection. He killed sky
a large tiger. Tiger
killed
- 1889 Willard Ide Pierce, American Mining expert, arrived W. I.
Jan. — for the Korean Government. Pierce
- Feb. — Foreign aid asked for sufferers from famine in the Famine,
south of Korea.
- April 1 Wm. D. Bradley appointed U. S. M. R. & C. G. He W. D.
declined to serve. Bradley
- May 6 Walter C. Hillier, Acting British Consul General until W. C. Hil-
Oct. 27, 1896. Full Consul General, Oct. 1, '91. lier
- June 21 Rules and By-laws for Chemulpo Municipal Council, Chemulpo
signed. M. C.
- " 25 Settlement of matter of arrest of a servant of the Inviol-
French Legation. Inviolability of Legation servants ability
established.
- July — S. Hisamidzu, Japanese Acting Consul, Gensan, S. Hisami-
until 1892. dzu
- " 1 A quartz mill and five miners arrived from America Gold Min-
for the Korean Government. The mill was sent to ing
Woonsan (present American mines) and the miners were
dismissed and sent home.
- Sept. — An Australian Presbyterian Mission was established Rev.
at Fusan by Rev. Davies, who died there later of small- Davies
pox.
- " 30 The native guards who had been given to each Lega- Guards
tion when established, were removed.
- " — Bishop Andrews, American Methodist Church, visit- Bishop
ed Seoul. Andrews
- Oct. — Export of beans from Gensan was prohibited. Beans

1889 Nov. 7	Han River Shipping Regulations, issued.	Han River
Nov. 11	J. F. Schoenicke, Acting Chief Commissioner of Customs, until Nov. 11, 1892.	J. F. Schoenicke
" —	H. Miyamoto, Japanese Acting Consul, Fusan, until April, 1890.	H. Miyamoto
" 12	Japan-Korean Fishery Regulations, signed.	Fisheries
Dec. 24	Pak Chung Yang, Korean Minister to Washington returned, leaving Ye Wan Yong in charge. He was banished for one day to appease Mr. Yuan.	Pak Chung Yang
1890 Feb. 21	Bishop Blanc of the Catholic Church, died in Seoul. He was succeeded by Bishop Mutel.	Bishop Blanc Bishop Mutel
April —	K. Tatsuta, Japanese Consul at Fusan, until April 2, 1891.	K. Tatsuta
" —	"Twenty-five Brokers" Guild matter, Chemulpo.	"25 Brokers"
" —	Charles W. Legendre, American, appointed Adviser to the Korean Government vice O. N. Denny.	C. W. Legendre
May 8	Augustine Heard, U. S. M. R. & C. G. arrived. He relieved Mr. Dinsmore May 26. Until June 27, '93.	A. Heard
" 13	James Scott, British Acting Vice Consul, Chemulpo, until Sept. 11, 1891.	J. Scott
" 23	M. Courant, French Secretary, Acting, until Feb. 1, 1892.	M. Courant
June 4	The Queen Dowager died in Seoul.	Dowager Death
" 10	A special Embassy was sent overland to Peking to announce the death of the Dowager Queen.	"
July 10	Mr. Krien on leave, Mr. Reinsdorf in charge.	German Consuls
" 23	H. N. Allen, appointed U. S. Secretary of Legation July 9, took charge. Promoted to be Minister July 17, 1897.	H. N. Allen
July 29	Foreign Cemetery at Yang Wha Chin allotted.	Cemetery

- 1890
Aug. 30 Clarence R. Greathouse, U. S. Consul General at Yokohama, appointed Legal Adviser to the Korean Government. H. A. dos Remedios Secretary. C. R. Greathouse
Remedios
- " " Corner stone of present Russian Legation laid. Russian Leg.
- Sept. 15 "Twenty-five Brokers" monopoly, Chemulpo, abolished. "25 Brokers"
- " 29 Bishop Corfe arrived to establish a Church of England Mission. He was preceded by Dr. Julius Wiles, Deputy Surgeon General, Retired, who opened medical work for the mission and was succeeded in 1893 by Dr. E. H. Baldock. Bishop Corfe
Dr. Wiles
Dr. Baldock
- Sept. — Attack upon M. Robert, a French priest at Taikoo. Settled in March, 1891, on five conditions. Missionary Outrage
- Oct. 12 Funeral of the Queen Dowager. Bier was escorted by American marines. Funeral
- Nov. 6 A Chinese Embassy arrived in two men-of-war to offer condolence on the death of the Dowager Queen. Chinese Embassy
- " 8 The King met the Chinese Envoys opposite the Governor's Yamen outside the West Gate. "
- " 11 The Chinese Embassy departed. The King called upon them at Nam Pyul Koon and saw them off at the Governor's Yamen. "
- 1891
Feb. 8 F. Kawagita, Japanese Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General, until he died, March 8, 1891. F. Kawagita
- March 15 Funeral of Mr. Kawagita. Escorted to Chemulpo by 500 Korean soldiers. Funeral
- " 30 Lieut. H. Taketomi, Japanese Naval Attaché until March, 1893. H. Taketomi
- Spring Chemulpo Club organized. New building begun 1900. Chemulpo Club
- April 17 T. Kajiyama, Japanese Minister Resident, until Dec. 2, 1892. T. Kajiyama

- 1891
April 18 W. P. Ker, British Consular Assistant, Seoul, until W. P. Ker
Sept. 10, 1892.
- May 1 Gustavus Goward, Commissioner of the World's G. Goward
Fair at Chicago, arrived.
- " " T. Nakagawa, Japanese Vice Consul, Fusan, until T. Naka-
July 12, 1892. gawa
- " 4 Chevalier A. Pansa, Italian Minister, arrived. He A. Pansa
left June 11. British Consul General being in charge of
Italian interests.
- " 15 E. Rocher, French Commissaire ad interim, until E. Rocher
March, 1892.
- " — Bishop Goodsell, American Methodist Church, visited Bishop
Seoul. Goodsell
- " — Japanese Language school started. Nichigo Gakko. School
- " 23 P. A. Dmitrevsky, arrived. Acting Russian Chargé P. A. Dmi-
d'Affaires, till Nov. 29, 1893. trevsky
- Aug. 28 Captain F. Watanabe, Japanese Military Attaché, F. Watan-
until Oct., 1894. abe
- Sept. 12 E. H. Fraser, British Acting Vice Consul, Chemulpo, E. H. Fra-
until Oct., 1894. ser
- " — Church of England Church opened, Chemulpo. English
Church
- Oct. 22 U. S. Minister Heard, made a tour of Korean ports in A. Heard
the U. S. S. "Alliance." Tour
- Nov. 14 F. Sugimura, Japanese Secretary of Legation and F. Sugimu-
Consul, until Oct. 25, 1895. (Consul only until 1893, ra
after that Secretary of Legation).
- 1892
Jan. *Korean Repository* started. Discontinued after one year. Repository
Re-issued in 1895; '96; '97 and '98.
- Feb. — James R. Morse, Korean Commercial Agent, New J. R. Morse
York. (Appointed).
- — H. Miyamoto, Japanese Acting Consul, Gensan, until H. Miya-
1893. moto
- " 10 M. Guerin, French Secretary of Legation, until March M. Guerin
28, 1892.

- 1892
March — P. de Kehrberg, arrived. Russian Secretary. P. de Kehrberg
- March 31 Regulations for the U. S. Consular Courts in Korea, U. S. Court adopted by the U. S. Congress.
- April 1 Sir Nicholas O'Connor, British, E. E. & M. P., until Sir N. O'Connor
Oct. 24, 1895.
- " 4 Idzumo Maru wrecked near entrance to Murray "Idzumo Maru"
Sound. Mr. Hayashi of the Japanese Legation was drowned together with 5 Koreans, 2 Chinese and 35 Japanese.
- " — First Korean Bank was started in connection with Bank
Japanese. It was called the Tung Chin Hiang and issued paper notes for "Yel Yiang"—1,000 cash. It was followed in 1897 by the present Chun II Bank.
- " 5 F. Krien returned from leave of absence. F. Krien
- " 9 H. Frandin French Commissaire, until March 1, 1894. H. Frandin
- " 10 James Scott, British Acting Consul, Chemulpo, until J. Scott
Sept. 26, 1892.
- " 28 General Legendre sent to Tokio on fisheries negotia- Fisheries
tions.
- May James R. Morse visited Seoul in the interest of mines J. R. Morse
and railroads. He had been in Seoul before in 1886.
- May 6 T. Nosse, Japanese Vice Consul, Chemulpo, until Sept. T. Nosse
30, 1894.
- June 11 M. Sainson, French Secretary, till May 25, 1893. M. Sainson
- " 18 Gunpowder plot at Tai Won Khun's Palace. Two Powder
Japanese ships arrived and one French. Plot
- " 21 U. S. S. "Alert" tested Pyengyang coal at the mines. Pengyang
Coal
- " 23 Austro-Hungarian and Korean Treaty signed at To- Austrian
kio by Baron Roger de Biegeleben, E. E. & M. P. to Japan Treaty
and Kwan Chai Hyun, Plenipotentiaries.
- " 24 Catholic Seminary at Ryong San dedicated. Ryongsan
Seminary
- " 28 H. N. Allen, Chargé d'Affaires, ad int, till Sept. 4, and H. N. Allen
again Oct. 22, till Nov. 22, 1892.

- 1892
July 13 Y. Murota, Japanese Consul General, Fusan, until Nov. 6, 1894. Y. Murota
- Aug. — Bishop Mallalieu, American Methodist Church, visited Seoul. Bishop Mallalieu
- Sept. 27 O. Johnson, British Acting Vice Consul, Chemulpo, until July 24, 1893. O. Johnson
- Oct. — Lieut. Otto Ehlers, and Dr. F. Jaegor, German scientists, visited Seoul. Otto Ehlers
Dr. Jaegor
- Oct. — G. Curzon, M. P. (Lord Curzon) visited Korea and wrote of the country. G. Curzon
- Nov. — A mission of the Southern Presbyterian Church of America was started by Messrs. Junkin, Reynolds, Tate and Miss Davis (Mrs. Harrison). Junkin
Reynolds
Tate
Davis
- " 11 F. A. Morgan, Chief Commissioner of Customs, until Oct. 4, 1893. F. A. Morgan
- " 13 A loan was made from China on the security of the Customs for T100,000 at 6 per cent. Debt to E. Meyer & Co. paid. Loan
- " 27 English Church of the Advent, opened, Seoul. Advent Church
- Dec. 1 Mr. Kajiyama left on vacation, Mr. Sugimura in charge of Japanese Legation. Japanese Legation
- " 3 H. H. Fox, British Consular Assistant, Seoul, until Sept. 4, 1894. H. H. Fox
- " 13 A second loan of T100,000 at 6 per cent, was made from the Chinese on the Customs revenues as security. Loan
- 1893
Feb 15(?) Plans of Chemulpo General Foreign Settlement, signed. Chemulpo Plans
- " 23 H. N. Allen left for Chicago with an exhibit for the World's Fair. The Korean Commissioner and ten musicians left March 13. World's Fair
- " 25 Masami Oishi, Japanese Minister Resident, until June 3, 1893. M. Oishi
- " " S. Uyeno, Japanese Consul, Gensan, until 1896. S. Uyeno
- March 10 Ye Sung Soo, Minister Resident at Washington, started for his post March 13. Died of cholera in Seoul, 1895. Minister to U. S. A.

- 1893
March 22 A Royal decree issued providing for a naval school Naval School
under Lieut. Caldwell, English, at Kangwha, with W. d.
F. Hutchison, English teacher.
- " 27 Incident of the Japanese claim for indemnity for loss Bean Indemnity
on beans from embargo.
- " 29 Forty "Tong Haks" knelt before the Palace Gate Tong Haks
with anti-foreign petition.
- " 31 Abusive placards posted on American houses. " "
- " — Commander T. Mino, Japanese Naval Attaché, until T. Mino
Feb. 13, 1898.
- April 4 Confucianists memorialized against the Tong Haks. Tong Haks
- " 5 Royal decree issued against Tong Haks. " "
- " 13 Two Chinese men-of-war arrived Chemulpo. " "
- " " A second decree issued against the Tong Haks. " "
- " " Abusive placards pasted on Japanese Legation. " "
- " 15 Miss M. Heard, daughter of the U. S. Minister, mar- Heard-van
ried at Seoul to Mr. von Brandt, German Minister at Brandt
Pekin. Wedding
- " " Tong Hak uprising in South pronounced serious. Tong Haks
- " " Women of Japanese Settlement, Seoul, sent to Chem- " "
ulpo.
- April 19 U. S. S. "Petrel," British ship "Severn" and two Jap- Ships Arr-
anese war-ships arrived Chemulpo. rived
- " 23 Catholic Church of St. Joseph, outside West Gate of St. Joseph
Seoul, dedicated. Church
- May 4 Incident of Mr. Oishi's audience. Korean Interpreter Oishi
sentenced to death. Audience
- " 10 Russian Cruiser "Vitiaz" wrecked at Port Lazareff. "Vitiaz"
- " 15 Korean troops were sent to Soowon to prevent the Tong Haks
Tong Haks marching on Seoul.
- " 18 Bean matter settled by the Korean Government Bean In-
agreeing to pay an indemnity of Y110,000. demnity

- 1893
May — Messrs. Cavendish and Gould-Adams, English, Cavendish
traveled in and wrote a book upon Korea. Gould-Adams
- " 20 Sir Nicholas O'Connor arrived in Seoul. Sir N.
O'Connor
- " 25 G. Lefevre, French Secretary. G. Lefevre
- June 27 Joseph R. Herod, Secretary of the U. S. Legation at J.R. Herod
Tokio, relieved Augustine Heard, U. S. M. R. & C. G.
as Chargé d'Affaires ad int. till Aug. 31, 1893.
- July 21 W. H. Wilkinson, British Acting Consul General, until W. H. Wil-
Jan. 31, 1894. kinson
- " 25 H. H. Fox, British Acting Vice Consul, Chemulpo, H. H. Fox
until Feb. 5, 1894.
- Aug. — Bishop Foster, American Methodist Church, visited Bishop
Seoul. Foster
- " 31 H. N. Allen relieved Joseph R. Herod as U. S. Chargé H.N. Allen
d'Affaires ad int. until April 30, 1894.
- Sept 26 Korean Postal Department organized. C. R. Great- Post Office
house, Postmaster General.
- " 28 K. Otori, Japanese E.E. & M. P., until Oct. 17, 1894. K. Otori
- Oct. 4 J. McLeavy Brown, C. M. G., Chief Commissioner of J. M.
Customs. Brown
- " 5 Austro-Hungarian and Korean Treaty ratifications Austrian
exchanged at Seoul by Commandant Alois Ritter von Treaty
Becker, Admiral in Austrian Navy.
- Oct. — Yang Wha Chin Cemetery Regulations adopted. Cemetery
Revised Nov. 12, 1896 and Jan. 8, 1901.
- " 6 Representatives of America, France, England and Chairs in
Russia, refused to attend audiences if compelled to walk Palace
through the palace grounds while the Chinese Minister
rode.
- " 17 Export of rice prohibited. Rice
- Nov. 2 Admiral Freemantle, (British), visited Seoul. Admiral
Free
mantle
- " 11 The King visited site of present Palace, Chong Dong. Chong
Dong
Palace

- 1893
Nov. 28 At request of the U. S. Government, the Korean Sealers
Government forbade the use of the Korean flag on foreign
sealing vessels.
- " " P. de Kehrberg, Russian Acting Chargé d'Affaires, P. de Kehr-
till Feb. 3, 1893. berg
- Dec. 11 Prohibition of export of rice, removed. Rice
- " 12 A palace banquet was given to commemorate the Anni-
300'dth anniversary of the close of the Japanese invasion. versary
- " 17 S. Uchida, Japanese Consul, Seoul, till July 7, 1896. S. Uchida
- 1894
Feb. — English language school started in Seoul by the School
Korean Government under W. d F. Hutchison and T. E.
Hallifax.
- " 1 C. T. Gardner, British Acting Consul General, until C. T.
Sept. 30, 1894. Mr. Hillier on leave. Gardner
- Feb. 3 C. Waeber, returned from leave. C. Waeber
- " 6 W. H. Wilkinson, British Acting Vice Consul, Che- W. H.
mulpo, until June 9, 1897. Wilkinson
- " 12 A gallery was built for the Foreign Representatives Chairs in
to walk through into the Palace. Palace
- Spring Mr. Hesse-Wartegg, an Austrian writer, visited and Hesse-
wrote about Seoul. Wartegg
- March 1 G. Lefevre, French Acting Commissaire, until April G. Lefevre
27, 1896.
- " 19 Korea applied for admission to the International Postal
Postal Union. Union
- " 27 Kim Ok Kiun was murdered in Shanghai. Kim Ok
Kiun
- April 12 A Chinese gunboat brought to Chemulpo the body of
Kim Ok Kiun and the murderer, Hong.
- " 14 The body of Kim Ok Kiun was divided and sent to the
eight provinces.
- " 30 John M. B. Sill, U. S. M. R. & C. G., until Sept. J. M. B.
13, 1897. Sill

- 1894
April 30 Frank G. Carpenter, representing American news- F. G. Car-
papers, visited Seoul. He had been in Seoul once before perter
in 1888.
- May 17 Another Tong Hak uprising in the South was pronounced serious. Tong Haks
- " 28 Cornor stone laid of Cercle Diplomatique et Consulaire building. The club had met previously, from its Seoul
organization June 2, 1892, in the house now occupied by Clubs
Mr. Martel, adjoining the French Legation. The so-called German Club existed during 1889-90 in the house of Carl Wolter, now the Customs Residence, inside the Small West Gate. A Korean Club Building was built in the summer of 1900 near the Independence Arch.
- " " American Missionaries called into Seoul. Mission-
aries
- " — K. Matsui, Japanese Secretary of Legation, till Dec., K. Matsui
1894. (He had been with the Legation four years as under secretary).
- " 30 T. W. Power, American, erected a new électric light T. W.
plant for the Palace, in the arsenal building. Power
- June 1 Royal forces were defeated by Tong Haks at Chun- TongHaks
chu.
- " 2 British, French, Chinese and Japanese war-ships Ships
arrived at Chemulpo. Arrive
- " " C. Waeber, Russian Chargé d'Affaires, was ordered to Russian
Pekin. He returned July 14. P. de Kehrberg was in Legation
charge of Russian Legation meantime.
- " 3 Minister Otori left for Japan. Retuned June 13. Japanese
Legation
- " 3 Chunchu was retaken by Royal troops. The Tong Tong Haks
Hak rebellion was declared subdued.
- " 5 U. S. Admiral Skerett, visited Seoul. Ad.Skerett
- " 8 Two thousand Chinese troops landed at Asan Chinese
anchorage. Troops
- " 10 Five hundred Japanese marines landed at Chemulpo Japanese
and marched to Seoul. Troops

- 1894
June 13 Eight hundred Japanese soldiers relieved the marines at Seoul, leaving 200 at Chemulpo. Japanese Troops
- " 16 Twenty-eight war-ships were assembled at Chemulpo. 25 ships
- " 25 Five thousand Japanese troops were entrenched about Seoul. Troops
- " 26 Chemulpo Cemetery Regulations adopted. Cemetery
- " " Minister Otori had audience with the King and delivered a memorial on reforms. Otori Audience
- " 28 Minister Otori demanded a declaration from the Korean Government *re* Chinese Suzerainty. Suzerainty
- July 2 U. S. Admiral Skerett left Chemulpo on the "Baltimore." "Monocacy" arrived July 12 and "Baltimore" returned July 17. U. S. Ships
- " 6 E. Hioki, Japanese Second Secretary of Legation, afterwards First Secretary till Oct. 18, 1899. E. Hioki
- " 18 Fifteen thousand Japanese troops arrived Chemulpo with 3,000 coolies. Troops
- July 18 Korean Council appointed to draft reforms. Reforms
- " " Foreign Representatives met at Foreign Office and discussed "Neutrality of Ports." Neutrality
- " 23 Japanese troops occupied Kyung Pok Palace. Palace Taken
- " " Tai Won Khun summoned to the Palace. Tai Won Khun
- " " Foreign Representatives visited His Majesty.
- " 25 "Kowshing" with Chinese troops, was sunk near Asan, by the "Yoshina," in a naval engagement between three Japanese and two Chinese vessels. Kowshing
- " " U. S. Marine guard, 50 men, arrived Seoul. Legation Guards
- " 26 British, Russian and German guards arrived. "
- " 27 Chinese Representative having left with most of his people, British Representative took charge of Chinese interests. Chinese Rep.
- " 28-29 Battle of Asan, Japanese victorious. Asan Battle

- 1894
July 29 Rev. Jozeau, a French priest, was murdered by Chinese soldiers at Kong Hyen, near Asan. Priest Killed
- Aug. 1 Japan declared war on China. War
- " 6 Remainder of Hiroshima army corps arrived Chemulpo. Thirty thousand with 5,000 coolies. Hiroshima Army
- " — Rev. C. F. Reid arrived Seoul to open a mission for the American Methodist Church, South. C. F. Reid
- " 16 Korean treaties with China abrogated. Chinese Treaties
- " 23 Korean Foreign Office changed to that of The Department for Foreign Affairs. The title of President of the Foreign Office was changed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Foreign Affairs
- " 24 Foreign Representatives allowed to ride into the Palace in their chairs. Chairs in Palace
- " 26 Provisional Treaty signed between Korea and Japan. Japanese Treaty
- Sept. 3 Marquis Saionji visited Seoul with presents and messages for the King from the Emperor of Japan. Marquis Saionji
- " 4 The King and Queen attended an exclusive banquet with the Foreign Representatives to commemorate the 500'th anniversary of the founding of the Ye Dynasty. Anniversary Banquet
- " 6 The Western Foreign Representatives protested against the employment of an undue number of Assistants by the Korean Government, from any one nationality. Foreign Assistants
- " 8 H. F. King, British Consular Assistant, Seoul, until Feb. 15, 1895. H. F. King
- " 12 Nagoya Army Corps arrived Chemulpo. Nagoya Corps
- " 13 U. S. Admiral Carpenter, visited Seoul. Ad. Carpenter
- " 15-17 Battle of Pengyang, Japanese victorious. Battle-Pyongyang
- " 17 Battle of the Yalu. Seven Chinese ships destroyed. Battle Yalu
- Oct. 1 H. Eitaki, Japanese Consul, Chemulpo, till June, '95. H. Eitaki
- " — Lieut. Col. Kusonose, Japanese, Military Attaché, till Oct. 20, 1895. Col. Kusonose

- 1894
Oct. — James Creelman, visited Seoul for the New York J. Creelman
" "World."
- " — A. B. de Guerville, visited Seoul for American news- de Guerville
papers as did R. van Bergen. Van Bergen
- " 1 Tong Haks arose again and killed several magistrates Tong Haks
and some Japanese travellers.
- " 5 The Japanese occupied Anju. Chinese driven out of Anju
Korea. Taken
- " 11 Prince Ye Kang appointed to go to Japan to return Prince Ye
the visit of Marquis Saionji. (See Oct. 4. 1895).
- " 26 Count Inouye, E. E. & M. P., till Sept., '95. Count
Inouye
- " 31 Kim Hak Oo assassinated. Kim Hak
Oo
- Nov. 7 E. Yamaza, Japanese Acting Consul, Fusan, until E. Yamaza
Nov. 12, 1894.
- " 12 M. Kato, Japanese Consul, Fusan till April, '96. M. Kato
- " 26 Rev. E. C. Pauling arrived to open a mission for the E. C. Paul-
American Baptist Church. ing
- Dec. 17 The new Cabinet was formed with the returned exile, Cabinet
Pak Yong Hio as leader. Another returned exile, Soh Pak Yang
Kwan Pom, was a member. Hio Soh
Kwan
Pom
- " — Soh Jay Pill another exile, naturalized in America as P. Jaisohn
Philip Jaisohn, was made adviser to the Government on
a ten years' contract.
- " 16 F. A. Kalitsky, Assistant at the German Consulate, F.A. Kalit-
Seoul, until Feb. 10, 1897. zky
- " 17 A Chinese Restriction Act was issued. Chinese
Act
- " 22 The King took an oath in a public ceremony of great Royal
solenity, to support the newly organized Government. Oath
- 1895
Jan. — Bishop Ninde of the American Methodist Church, Bishop
visited Seoul. Ninde
- " 17 The King issued an order in council promulgating New Laws
the new laws.

- 1895 S. Chinda, Japanese Consul, Chemulpo, until May S. Chinda
Jan. 20 25, 1895.
- Feb. — Chinese Commemorative Arch near Pekin Pass, Chinese Arch
dismantled.
- " A 21 inch tramway was completed by the Japanese Tramway
Military authorities, connecting Chenampo and Peng-
yang, 55 miles. Afterwards removed.
- " 11 Yun Che Ho, a Korean educated for five years in Yun Chi
Shanghai and five years in America, returned to Korea. Ho
- " 15 R. Willis, British Consular Assistant, Seoul, until R. Willis
Dec. 31, 1897.
- March 23 N. Rospopoff, Acting Russian Secretary-Interpreter, N. Rospo-
until June 22, 1895. poff
- March 26 E. Yamaza, Japanese Acting Consul, Chemulpo, until E. Yamaza
Aug. 2, 1895.
- April 6 Japan loaned Korea Y 3,000,000 at 6 per cent. for five Loan
years.
- " 17 A Korean formal budget first issued. Budget
- " 29 Excitement over the arrest of Prince Ye Chun Yang. Prince Ye
- May 11 Anti-monopoly protest of Western Foreign Represen- Monop-
tatives. olies
- June 6 Independence Day celebration, known as "Pak Yong Pak Yong
Hio" day. Hio
- " 7 Pak Yong Hio declared a traitor. He fled. "
- " 22 E. Stein, Russian Acting Secretary-Interpreter, until E. Stein
March 13, 1896.
- July — Mining Regulations issued. Mining
Laws
- " " Quarantine Regulations issued. Quarant-
ine Laws
- " " Military (Regimental) Regulations issued. Military
Laws
- " " A Domestic postal service was organized. Posta
Laws
- " 15 A mining concession for the Woonsan district, Peng- American
yang Province, was granted to James R. Morse, an Mines
American, who began work within the year. The con-

- 1895 cession was cancelled and reissued April 17, 1896. This concession was transferred to the Korean Mining and Development Co. of New Jersey, on Sept. 22, 1896, and on May 13, 1898, it was again transferred to the Oriental Consolidated Mining Co. of West Virginia, Messrs. Hunt, Fassett & Co.
- July 20 N. Rospopoff, Russian Vice Consul, Seoul. N. Rospopoff
- " 25 Count Inouye, Japanese E. E. & M. P. returned to Japan. Count Inouye
- " 26 The Duke of Abruzzi visited Seoul. He came to Chemulpo on the Italian ship "Cristoforo Colombo." Italian Prince
- Aug. 5 Prince Ye Chun Yang was pardoned. Prince Ye
- " 17 Cholera epidemic in Seoul. Cholera
- Sept. — Common school system organized. Schools
- " 1 Viscount Miura, Japanese E. E. M. P., until Oct. 20, 1895. Viscount Miura
- Sept. 9 Corner stone laid of Chong Dong Methodist Church. Building completed in 1898. Methodist Church
- " 12 U. S. Minister Sill left for vacation. H. N. Allen in charge, until Oct. 24. Sill-Allen
- " 24 Min Yung Chun, head of the Government during the Tong Hak rebellion, returned from taking refuge in China. Min Yung Chun
- " 25 A commission of the World's Fair Transportation Bureau, visited Seoul. World's Fair
- Oct. 3 Min Yong Whan E. E. & M. P. to Washington. Min Yong Whan
- " 4 Prince Ye Chai Soon, substituted for Prince Ye Kang, left for Japan to return the visit of Marquis Saionji. Prince Ye
- " 5 A collision occurred between the Seoul police and the soldiers. Riots
- " " E. Martel arrived and opened a French language school for the Korean Government, Jan. 6, 1896. E. Martel
- " 8 N. Hashiguchi, Japanese Consul, Chemulpo, until Dec. 27, 1895. N. Hashiguchi

- 1895
Sept. — Major T. Watanabe, Japanese Military Attaché, until T. Watanabe
Aug. 9, 1896.
- Oct. — Rev. Alex. Kenmure arrived to open a branch of the A. Kenmure
British and Foreign Bible Society.
- " 8 The Queen of Korea was murdered at dawn together The Queen
with Ye Kyung Chick, Minister of the Household; Col.
Hong; three Court Ladies and others.
- " " Refugees at the U. S. Legation, till Feb. 11, 1896, Ye Refugees
Wan Yong, Ye Yun Yong, Ye Ha Yong, Ye Cha Yun, Min
Sang Ho and Hyen In Tak.
- " " Refugees at the Russian Legation, Ye Pom Chin and "
Ye Hak Kiun.
- " 9 The Queen's death was denied and her rank reduced. Queen's
" " Col. Cockerill of the New York "Herald," visited Rank
Scul for a month and wrote much on Korea. Col. Cockerill
- " 11 A marine guard arrived at the U. S. Legation. U. S.
" " Ships arrived at Chemulpo:—U. S. "Yorktown" and Guard
" " "Petrel," British "Edgar," French "Isle" and two Rus- Ships
sian ships. arrive
- Oct. 11 Bishop Hendrix, American Methodist Church, South, Bishop
visited Seoul. Hendrix
- Oct. 17 Russian Minister C. Waeber, declined to recognize Reaction-
Revolutionary Government. aries
- " " Acting U. S. Minister H. N. Allen, refused to allow Gen. Dye
General Dye to be ejected from the Palace.
- 19 J. Komura, Japanese Minister Resident, until May J. Komura
31, 1896. Promoted to be E. E. & M. P., April 13,
1896.
- " " Stephen Bonsal, American writer, visited Seoul. S. Bonsal
- " 31 Count Inouye arrived on a special mission. Count
Inouye
- Nov. 13 "Edgar" disaster, 40 petty officers and men were "Edgar"
drowned at Chemulpo. Monument erected 1897.
- " 16 Count Inouye left for Japan. Count
Inouye
- " 26 Foreign Representatives, in audience, listened to a Queen's
decree restoring the late Queen to full rank. Rank

- 1895
Nov. 27 A night attack was made on the Kyung Pok Palace to rescue the King from the revolutionists. Palace Attack
- Dec. 2 The Department of Foreign Affairs formally announced the death of the Queen. Queen Dead
- " 16 Soh Kwan Pom, E. E. & M. P. to Washington, vice Min Yong Whan who had not started. Mr. Soh left for his post Jan. 2, 1896, and died there after being relieved by Ye Pom Chin. Soh Kwan Pom
Ye Pom Chin
- " 28 M. Hagihara, Japanese Acting Consul, Chemulpo, until Oct. 17, 1896. N. Hagi-hara
- — New south sea wall completed, Chemulpo. Sea Wall
- 1896
Jan. 1 Sir Claude MacDonald, E. E. & M. P., till Feb. 1898. Sir C. MacDonald
- " 13 A. de Speyer arrived to relieve C. Waeber, but was shortly transferred to Tokio. Latter remained. A. de Speyer
- " " Gregorian Calendar adopted. Calendar
- " " "Hair cutting excitement" incident. Hair Cutting
- " 15 A marine guard arrived for U. S. Legation. U. S. Guard
- Jan. 20 Conclusion of sittings of Hiroshima Court of Inquiry into the circumstances connected with the death of the Queen of Korea. Hiroshima Court
- Feb. 9 Guard of Russian Legation increased to 160. Russian Guard
- " 11 The King and Crown Prince escaped from Kyung Pok Palace and took residence in the Russian Legation. King at Russian Leg.
- " " Prime Minister, Kim Hong Chip and Minister of Agriculture, Chung Pyung Ha, were killed by the mob. Minister of Finance, Oh Yung Chun, was killed a few days later in the country. Assassinations
- " 12 New Cabinet announced. Refugees from U. S. and Russian Legations were given cabinet or other positions. New Cabinet
- " 27 Y. Futaguchi, Japanese Consul, Gensan, until Nov. 21, 1898. Y. Futaguchi
- March Much excitement in the interior over the "Hair Cut. Hair Cutting

- 1896 ting" and similar movements. People arose and insurgents seized Nam Han.
- March 13 P. de Kehrberg, resumed duties as Russian Secretary-Interpreter. P. de Kehrberg
- " 18 Min Yong Whan appointed Ambassador to the Coronation of the Emperor of Russia. He left April 1, in company with Mr. Stein. Min Yong Whan
- " " Ye Ha Yong, E. E. & M. P. to Japan. Ye Ha Yong S. & C. R. R.
- March 29 Concession for the Seoul-Chemulpo Railway granted to an American, James R. Morse.
- Spring J. H. Dye arrived to do engineering work for the Korean Government. Left in summer of 1899. J. H. Dye
- April 3 Torture was abolished in Seoul Courts. Torture
- " 7 The "Independent" newspaper was started by Dr. Philip Jaisohn and continued by him until April, 1898, then Yun Che Ho conducted it until Dec. 1898, after which it practically ceased, though issued sporadically during the first half of 1899. "Independent"
- Spring J. McLeavy Brown was by Royal Decree, placed in charge of Korean finances. J. M. Brown
- April 10 Leigh S. J. Hunt arrived in connection with American mining and railway concessions. L. S. J. Hunt
- " 15 Forty-three Japanese reported as killed in the interior of Korea while travelling. Japanese killed
- " 17 Z. Polianofsky, Russian Acting Vice Consul, Seoul, until Sept. 19, 1897. Z. Polianofsky
- " — A Russian language school was started for the Korean Government by Capt. Birukoff. Capt. Birukoff
- " 27 V. Collin de Plancy, French Chargé d'Affaires. V. C. de Plancy
- " " J. Sakata, Japanese Consul, Fusan, till May, 1896. J. Sakata
- May 1 M. Kato, Japanese Secretary of Legation, until Feb. 24, 1897. M. Kato

1896 May —	Captain S. Nodzu, Japanese Military Attaché promoted to be Major, Oct. 28, 1899.	S. Nodzu
" 2	Admiral Alexieff, Russian, visited Seoul.	Ad. Alexieff
" 8	S. Akidzuki, Japanese Consul, Fusan, till July, 1896.	S. Akidzuki
" 13	Date of "Waeber-Komura" Agreement, afterwards modified and ratified as "Lobanoff-Yamagata" Agreement, of June, 1896, between Russia and Japan <i>re</i> Korea.	Waeber-Komura Lobanoff-Yamagata
" 24	John Barrett, U. S. Minister to Siam, visited Seoul.	J. Barrett
" 30	Mr. Komura left for Japan, Mr. Kato in charge.	J. Komura
June 23	Ye Pom Chin, E. E. & M. P. to Washington.	Ye Pom Chin
July	Proposal, <i>re</i> Russian drill instructors.	Russian Officers
"	A mining concession was granted to a Russian.	Russian Mines
"	Improvement of Seoul streets and drains begun.	Seoul Street
" 4	A concession for a railway to connect Seoul and Weichu, was granted to a French Syndicate. This concession was surrendered in June, 1899, upon an arrangement with the Korean Government whereby the latter agreed to build the road, using materials and engineers from France. In conformity with which agreement, two French Engineers, Messrs. Lapeyriere and Bourdaret began the survey of the road in the Autumn of 1900.	Weichu R. R.
" 7	Takashi Hara, Japanese E. E. & M. P., till Oct. 4, 1896. (Arrived July 17).	T. Hara
" 8	M. Kato, Japanese Consul, Seoul, till Feb. 24, 1897.	M. Kato
" 17	U. S. marine guard finally dispensed with.	U. S. Guard
" 24	J. Sakata, Japanese Consul, Fusan, till Nov. 2, 1896.	J. Sakata
Summer	Chong Dong Palace construction begun.	New Palace
"	"Bicycle fever" epidemic in Seoul.	Bicycles
"	Chun Ill Bank established.	Bank
"	Col. Strelbitsky, Russian Military Agent, arrived.	Col. Strelbitsky
Aug. —	Bishop Joyce, American Methodist Church, visited Seoul. He came again in May, 1897.	Bishop Joyce

- 1896
Aug 8 S. Akidzuki, Japanese Secretary of Legation and Consul, until Oct. 13, 1899. S. Akidzuki
- " 17 D. D. Pokotilow, (Russo-Chinese Bank), visited Seoul. D. Pokotilow
- " 29 A timber concession was granted to a Russian—Jules Bryner. Russian Timber
- Sept 9 Corner stone laid of British Consulate, Chemulpo. British Cons.
- " 10 Lieut. Col. Usagawa, Military Attaché, Japanese, until Oct., 1898. Col. Usagawa
- " 18 Mr. Sill left for vacation. Dr. Allen in charge, till Nov. 18, 1896. Sill-Allen
- " 28 The Council of State was organized and the Cabinet abolished. Council State
- October Holme Ringer & Co. started a branch at Chemulpo and an agency of the Hong-kong & Shanghai Banking Co. Holme Ringer
- " Mrs. I. B. Bishop visited Seoul and wrote a book. She had made former visits in 1894-5. Mrs. Bishop
- Valentine Chirol, of London Times, visited Seoul. V. Chirol
- " 5 The Minister of Education issued a book entitled "The Warp and Woof of Confucianism." The Foreign Representatives objected to parts of it as being disrespectful to them. Confucianism
- " " The new Council of State memorialized the King against further residence in a Foreign Legation. Council of State
- " 8 K. Ishii, Japanese Consul, Chemulpo, till Nov., 1898. K. Ishii
- " 24 Col. Potiata, three officers and ten men from the Russian army arrived to drill Korean troops. Russian Officers
- " 25 H. H. Prince Komatsu visited Seoul. Prince Komatsu
- " 27 J. N. Jordan, relieved W. C. Hillier as British Consul General. Promoted Feb. 22, 1898, to be Chargé d'Affaires. J. N. Jordan
- Nov. 4 Prince Eui Wha was sent to America to school. He Prince Eui Wha

- 1896 had been in Japan for some time and soon returned there. Later he went to America again.
- Nov. 19 Admiral Alexeieff, Russian, visited Seoul. Ad. Alexeieff
- Decem-ber The present brick Consulate of Japan was erected in Seoul. The Consulate had formally occupied the Korean house on the grounds of the present branch post office of Japan, the latter have been originally opened as a consular adjunct. Japan Cons. P. O.
- 1897 Jan. 19 The returned minister to Japan, Ye Ha Yong, was sent as Special Ambassador with condolences on the death of the Dowager Empress of Japan. Ye Ha Yong
- Feb. — A. B. Stripling, English, was appointed adviser to the Police Department of Seoul. A. B. Stripling
- " 19 Min Sang Ho was sent as delegate to the International Postal Conference at Washington. Min Sang Ho
- " 20 The Royal Family removed from the Russian Legation to the Chong Dong Palace, Col. Potiata and the Russian officers being in charge of the Palace Guard. King Leaves Russian Leg.
- " 24 M. Kato, Japanese Minister Resident, until May 17, 1899. He was promoted to be E. E. & M. P. Dec. 14, 1898. M. Kato
- March 5 R. Brinckmeier, German Consular Assistant, Seoul. He had been an officer on the Korean steamers from 1886 to 1888, when he joined the Customs. R. Brinckmeier
- " 9 Conspiracy trials, under C. R. Greathouse. Conspiracies
- " 22 Work was begun at Soplekogai, on the Seoul-Chemulpo Railway, by Engineer W. T. Carley under management of H. R. Bostwick, for the contractors Collbran and James. James R. Morse, Concessionaire. S. & C. R. R.
- " 23 Sir Claude and Lady MacDonald visited Seoul. Sir C. MacDonald
- " 24 Min Yong Whan, Ambassador to the Queen's Jubilee and E. E. & M. P. to European countries, left in company with Mrs. Waeber, and P. von Rautenfelt of the Korean Customs, Attaché. Min Yong Whan

1897 April 17	A mining concession was granted to the German firm, E. Meyer & Co.	German Mines
" 18	Admiral Reounoff, Russian, visited Seoul.	Ad. Reounoff
May 1	A Chinese language school was started by the Korean Government with a Chinese teacher.	Chinese School
Spring	Byron Brenan, of the British Consulate General, Shanghai, visited Korea on a Commercial mission.	
May 8	Incident of Foreign Minister, Ye Wan Yong's, refusal to sign agreement <i>re</i> Russian additional military instructors.	Russian Officers
" 10	Admiral Alexeieff, Russian, visited Seoul.	Ad. Alexeieff
June 10	R. Willis, British Acting Vice Consul, Chemulpo, until Sept. 8, 1897.	R. Willis
July 4	Catholic Church at Chemulpo, dedicated.	Cath. Church
Summer	Government Normal School organized with H. B. Hulbert, American, in charge.	Normal School
"	Pekin Pass road completed, begun 1896.	Pekin Pass
July 13	Announcement of opening of Chnampo and Mokpo on Oct. 1, 1897 as open ports.	New Ports
" 18	Admiral Diederichs, German, visited Seoul.	Admiral Diederichs
Aug. 3	Thirteen additional Russian officers arrived to drill Korean troops.	Russian Officers
Sept. 2	A. Maximow, Russian Student Interpreter, Seoul.	A. Maximow
" 7	A. de Speyer, relieved C. Waeber, as Russian Chargé d' Affaires.	A. de Speyer
" 9	H. B. Joly, British Acting Vice Consul, Chemulpo. He died at his post. June 23, 1898.	H. B. Joly
" 13	H. N. Allen, relieved John M. B. Sill, as U. S. Minister Resident and Consul General.	H. N. Allen
" 18	Admiral Gigault de la Bodoliere, French, visited Seoul.	Ad. Bodo- liere

- 1897
Sept. 19 N. Rospopoff, Russian Vice Consul, until April 8, 1898. N. Rospopoff
- Oct. 1 Incident of Russian Coaling Station, Fusan. Coaling Depot
- " " A memorial was presented against the newly formed "Independence Club." Ind. Club
- " 2 The Officers of State "Cabinet," were changed. New Cabinet
- " 5 Kir Alexeieff, Conseil d'Etat, Agent du Ministre Imperial des Finances de la Russie, Seoul, Korea, arrived with Stephen Garfield, Secretary. K. Alexeieff
- " " Announcement of the intention of the King of Korea to assume the title of Emperor on Oct. 12. Emperor
- " 12 The King was crowned Emperor at Imperial Round Hill, site of former Chinese envoy's palace. Emperor
- " 15 Min Yong Ik appointed Minister to European Courts vice Min Yong Whan. He never took up his appointment. Min Yong Ik
- " 16 Name of Korea changed from Chosen to Tai Han. Tai Han
- " " Chenampo-Mokpo, Settlement Regulations, signed. Set'm't Regs.
- " 21 A son was born to His Majesty and Lady Om. Prince Born
- " 25 The Department of Foreign Affairs appointed Mr. Alexeieff to succeed Mr. Brown in charge of Korean Financial Department. Took charge Nov. 5. He withdrew with other Russian officials in April, 1898. K. Alexeieff
- " " S. Hisamidzu, Japanese Consul, Mokpo, till June 30, 1899. S. Hisamidzu
- " 30 K. Ishii, Japanese Consul, Chenampo till Nov., 1898. K. Ishii
- Nov. 4 A German Commercial Commission visited Seoul. German Com's'n
- " 5 Korean Government attempted unsuccessfully to prohibit the export of rice. Rice
- " 11 The "Independence Club" gave a banquet to celebrate the new name of Korea, Tai Han. Tai Han
- " 13 The Japanese Government recognized the Imperial title. Imperial Title

- 1897
Nov. 16 A Chinese gun-boat ("Whangtai") visited Chemulpo, Chinese Ship
for the first time since the war.
- " 18 The Foreign Representatives agreed that the Japan- Foreshore
ese should fill in the foreshore, 57 metres broad, in front
of their settlement at Chemulpo. Work was completed
in 1899.
- " " The Foreign Representatives agreed to communicate Settlement
with their Governments with reference to the application Regs.
of the Regulations for the settlements of Chenampo-Mok-
po to Chemulpo. Nothing further was done regarding
the matter.
- Novem-
ber 21-22 Funeral of the Queen of Korea, who was given the Funeral
posthumous title of Empress. The Foreign Representa-
tives with their staffs attended the funeral and remained
all night at the Tomb.
- Autumn Four brick buildings were completed in Chong Dong, Brick
afterwards occupied by the Russian Vice Consulate; by Houses
the Russo-Korean Bank; by Mr. Alexeieff, and by Mr.
Lefevre, respectively.
- " Mr. Reminoff, a Russian, was placed in charge of the Arseual
arsenal.
- Dec. 1 Mr. de Speyer announced his appointment to China. A. de Spey-
er
- " " The Seoul-Chemulpo Railway was mortgaged to the S. & C. R. R.
Japan Specie Bank. The property was taken over form-
ally by a Japanese Syndicate headed by Baron Shibusa-
wa, on Dec. 31, 1898.
- " 2 Admiral Doubassoff, Russian, visited Seoul. Ad. Doub-
assoff
- " 4 J. Sloat Fassett of New York, visited Seoul re mines. J. S. Fassett
- " 18 The Russian Government recognized the Imperial Imperial
title, as did that of the United States. Title
- " 20 A Russian fleet visited Chemulpo. Russian
Fleet
- " 21 British ships were reported as being at Port Hamilton. Port Ham-
ilton
- " 31 Admiral Bullet and eight British ships arrived at British
Chemulpo and remained some days. Fleet

- | | | |
|--------|---|---------------------|
| 1897 | Warehouses were built on Roze Island, Chemulpo, by | |
| — | the Standard Oil Co. for the storage of their kerosene. | |
| 1898 | A vessel, the "Honolulu," flying the Hawaiian flag, | "Honolulu" |
| Jan. — | arrived at Chemulpo with a cargo of American lumber. | |
| " 1 | H. A. Ottewill, British Consular Assistant, Seoul. | H. A. Ottewill |
| " " | Streets of Seoul were lighted for first time. (By kerosene). | Streets Lighted |
| " 2 | Kim Yun Sik, Ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, was banished to Quelpart for life. | Kim Yun Sik |
| " 9 | The mother of the Emperor, wife of the Tai Won Khun, died. | Tai Won Khun |
| " 10 | Wm. F. Sands, arrived as Secretary of the U. S. Legation, until Nov. 15, 1899. | W. F. Sands |
| " 20 | A decree was issued to the effect that no more concessions for Korean mines or railways would be granted to foreigners. | Concessions |
| Feb. 1 | Seoul Electric Co. organized for constructing railway and lighting plants in Seoul. | Electric Co. |
| " 14 | Captain N. Otsuka, Japanese Naval Attaché, until May 17, 1899. | N. Otsuka |
| " 15 | A contract for an electric railway and lighting plant and an agreement for a water-works were awarded Collbran & Bostwick, Americans. | Collbran & Bostwick |
| " 22 | The British Consulate General was raised to a Legation. | British Legation |
| " " | Kim Hong Niuk, Russian Legation Interpreter, was attacked by ruffians. Rescued by British marines. | Kim Hong Niuk |
| " 23 | The father of the Emperor, the Tai Wun Khun, died. | Tai Wun Khun |
| " " | "Independence Club" memorialized the Throne against "foreign control." | Ind. Club |
| " 25 | Arrest of Prince Ye Chai Soon. | Prince Ye |
| " 27 | The U. S. Government recognized the Imperial Title. (This had been done before informally). | Imperial Title |

1898 March 1	A Russo-Korean Bank was established, Seoul.	Bank
" 7	Incident of Mr. de Speyer's request for a statement of Korea's intentions, <i>re</i> Russian Assistants, etc.	A. de Speyer
" 8	Incident of the arrest of a Japanese Legation messenger while on duty, by Korean police.	Inviolability
" 11	Kim Hong Niuk, Russian Legation Interpreter, was appointed Governor of Seoul.	Kim Hong Niuk
" 12	Korean Government replied to Mr. de Speyer, accepting his proposal to withdraw the Russian Military Instructors and Assistants, and agreeing to dispense with further foreign military instructors and finance assistants.	A. de Speyer
April 12	N. Matunine, Russian Chargé d'Affaires, relieved Mr. de Speyer.	N. Matunine
" "	The Russo-Korean Bank closed, and the Russian military and financial officials left.	Bank Russian Officers
" 27	Dr. Jaisohn was paid for the unexpired period of his contract and left Korea.	P. Jaisohn
" 28	Korea announced herself as a neutral in the American-Spanish war.	Neutrality
May 3	Baron Shibusawa of Japan visited Seoul.	B. Shibusawa
" 23	The Russian Legation finally dispensed with its marine guard. Cossack guard arrived on June 13.	Russian Guard
" 29	The Catholic Cathedral, Seoul, was dedicated.	Cathedral
June —	The import tax on rice and other grain was removed temporarily, because of a scarcity.	Import Tax
" 3	The Korean Foreign Office announced that 900,000 square metres of land on Deer Island, Fusan, was set aside for a Foreign Settlement.	Deer Island
" "	Masampo, Kunsan, Sunchin and Pengyang, were announced as about to be made open ports.	New Ports
" 23	H. A. Ottewill, British Acting Vice Consul, Chemulpo, vice H. B. Joly who died on the 23rd.	H. A. Ottewill H. B. Joly died

- 1898 J. Bolljahn, arrived and opened a German language school for the Korean Government, Sept. 15, 1898. J. Bolljahn
- July — A Survey Bureau was organized. An American, Raymond Krumm was employed Sept. 15, 1898, as engineer in chief. Survey Bureau
- " 11 Incident of the "Abdication Conspiracy." An Kyun Soo and Kim Chai Pung, fled to Japan. An Kyun Soo
- July 18 Agitation in favor of Lady Om for Empress. Lady Om
- " 19 A location under the German mining concession was made at Kim Sung District. German Mines
- " " A decree was issued providing that interpreters of foreign Legations should no longer hold office in the Korean Government. Interpreters
- " 28 H. R. H. Prince Henry of Prussia, visited Fusan with H. G. M. S. "Deutschland." He left on Aug. 6. Prince Henry
- Aug. — Bishop Cranston, American Methodist Church, visited Seoul. He came again in May, 1899. Bishop Cranston
- " 27 Kim Hong Niuk, former Russian Legation Interpreter, was arrested and banished. Kim Hong Niuk
- " 30 George W. Lake, an American, was murdered in his bed, at Chemulpo. Geo. W. Lake
- Sept. 7 Rev's. Foote, McRae and Dr. Grierson, arrived to open a mission for the Canadian Presbyterian Church. Canadians
- " " Ground was broken and work begun on the Seoul Electric Railway. The road was opened to the public, May 20, 1899. It was damaged by a mob, May 26. In consequence of a strike of the Japanese motor-men the road was shut down until the arrival of American motor-men, Aug. 10. The extension to Ryongsan was opened, Dec. 20, 1899. Electric R. R.
- " " Bishop Wilson, of the American Methodist Church, South, visited Seoul and again in 1899. Bishop Wilson
- " 8 A concession was granted to a Japanese Syndicate for a railway to connect Seoul and Fusan. The survey was begun in the Spring, 1899. S. & F. R. R.

- 1895
Sept. 11 "Coffee Poisoning Plot." His Majesty and the Coffee Plot
Crown Prince were made seriously ill.
- " 17 "Greathouse Guards," thirty men of many nation. "Guards
alities, arrived. They were paid and dismissed, Sept. 27.
- " 27 A mining concession was granted to a British Co., British
headed by Mr. Pritchard-Morgan, M. P. Mines
- Oct. 1 Date of memorial of Sin Key Sun favoring the old Torture
laws relating to torture, etc.
- " 7 The Foreign Representatives protested against the "
reported use of torture in Korean prisons.
- " 10 Kim Hong Niuk and two others were hung. Kim Hong
Niuk
- " 11 Seoul shops were closed. Mass-meetings were held Mass Meet-
in favor of more liberties and against torture and other ings
old customs. Women also held mass-meetings.
- " 12 The memorials of the people were received. The New
Cabinet was changed. Cabinet
- " 20 The "Independence Club" organized a "People's As- "Indepen-
sembly" to suggest reforms. Its President, Yun Che Ho, dents"
was later made Vice President of the Privy Council.
- " 24 The "Peddlers Club" became prominent against the "Peddlers"
"Independence Club."
- " 25 An Imperial Decree ordered the "Independents" to "Indepen-
disperse. dents"
- " " The "Independents" refusing to disperse, went in a "Indepen-
body to the Police Office and asked to be arrested. dents"
- " " The "Independents" agreed to disperse if granted the "Indepen-
right of free speech. dents"
- " 27 The right of free speech was granted by Imperial Free
decree. Speech
- Nov. — The "Peddlers Club" was called in to Seoul to dis- Riots
perse the "Independence Club."
- " 3 Korea ratified the International Postal Convention. Postal
Union

- 1898
Nov. 5 A. J. Sundius, British Acting Vice Consul, Chemulpo, A. J. Sundius
until July 31, 1899.
- " 11 John G. Flanagan, American, was convicted, in the J. G. Flanagan
U. S. Consular Court, Seoul, of the murder of Geo. W. Lake, and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for life, in the U. S. Consular jail.
- " 14 K. Shidehara, Japanese Acting Consul, Chemulpo, K. Shidehara
until May 11, 1899.
- " 21 M. Ogawa, Japanese Consul, Gensan, until Sept. M. Ogawa
19, 1899.
- " " The "Peddlers" attacked the "Independents" in and Riots
about Chong Dong.
- " 22 The "Independents" went outside the city and " attacked the "Peddlers." In all there were some 12 killed and several houses demolished.
- " " The British Legation received a marine guard. British Guard
- Dec. 5 F. Reinsdorf, German Vice Consul and Acting F. Reinsdorf
Consul, Seoul, vice F. Krien, on leave and later appointed Consul at Kobe.
- " 7 E. Clemencet, French, took charge of the new Korean E. Clemencet
Postal Bureau.
- " 23 The "Peddlers" threatened to damage American "Peddlers"
property.
- 1899
Jan. 10 The Russian Church Mission arrived in Seoul:— Russian Mission
Rev. Deacon Nicholas, followed by Right Rev. Archimandrite Chrisanff and Mr. Jonas Levtschenke, Psalmist, on Feb. 12, 1900. The present dwelling and school houses near the West Gate, were occupied in the summer of 1900.
- " 18 A. Pavlow, Russian Chargé d'Affaires, relieved N. A. Pavlow
Matunine.
- " " A storm destroyed much of the new railroad sea- Storm
wall just completed at Chemulpo.

- 1899 Feb. 2 Hsu Soo Peng, Chinese E. E. & M. P., arrived with a Consular and Diplomatic staff, to negotiate a treaty and represent his country. Hsu Soo Peng
- March 21 Min Yong Whan appointed E. E. & M. P., to Austria, France and Russia. Min Yong Whan
- " " Incident of the burial of an American at Songdo. Burial
- " 27 Incident of the American Missionary trouble at Whangchu, settled. Missionaries
- " 29 Count Henry Keyserling, Russian, secured a concession for catching and curing whales. H. Keyserling
- April 10 H. N. Allen left for vacation. Returned, Oct. 8, Wm. F. Sands in charge of U. S. Legation. Allen-Sands
- April 18 A. Pavlow left for vacation. P. A. Dmitrevsky in charge of the Russian Legation. Pavlow Dmitrevsky
- May 5 T. Nakamura, Japanese Acting Consul, Fusan, until Oct. 22 1899. T. Nakamura
- " 11 H. Ijuin, Japanese Consul, Chemulpo, till Feb., 1901. H. Ijuin
- " 16 Y. Ogi, Japanese Acting Consul, Chenampo. Y. Ogi
- " 22 T. Kawakami, Japanese Acting Consul, Masampo, until Nov. 4, 1899. T. Kawakami
- " 26 E. Yamaza, Japanese Secretary of Legation, until Feb., 1901. E. Yamaza
- " " K. Asayama, Japanese Acting Consul, Kunsan. K. Asayama.
- June 2 Settlement Regulations for Masampo, Kunsan and Sunchin were signed. New Ports
- " 8 H. R. H. Prince Henry of Prussia, arrived Chemulpo with H. G. M. S. "Deutschland." He went to Seoul on the 9'th with 9 officers, 25 marines and a band of music. He was the same day received in audience and entertained at dinner by the Emperor, who returned the call next day and lunched with the Prince in the house prepared for the latter next the Imperial Hill. After a trip to the German mines, Prince Henry left Chemulpo on the 20'th. Prince Henry

- 1899
July 25 G. Hayashi, Japanese E. E. & M. P. G. Hayashi
- " 30 J. Sakata, Japanese Acting Consul, Masampo, until J. Sakata
July 8, 1899.
- July 18 J. Morikawa, Japanese Consul, Mokpo. J. Mori-
kawa.
- " 22 S. Kubo, Japanese Acting Consul, Sunchin, until S. Kubo
Oct. 11, 1900.
- Summer Dr. Baelz, German, of Tokio, visited Seoul and made Dr. Baelz
ethnological measurements of Koreans.
- Aug. 1 H. Goffe, British Acting Vice Consul, Chemulpo. H. Goffe
- " 12 Y. Shinjo, Japanese Acting Consul, Pengyang. Y. Shinjo
- " 29 P. A. Dmitrevsky, Russian Chargè d'Affaires, ad int., P. A. Dmit-
died at his post. E. Stein Acting. revsky
Died
E. Stein
- Sept. 1 Charles W. Legendre, American Adviser to the Korean C. W. Legendre
Government, died at his post. Died
- " 11 The Chinese-Korean Treaty was signed at Seoul, Chinese
Hsu Soo Peng, Plenipotentiary. Treaty
- " 18 The Seoul Chemulpo Railway was opened for traffic S. & C. R. R.
to the river. It was opened to Seoul on the completion
of the bridge, July 8, 1900. The formal opening took
place Nov. 12.
- " 19 S. Muto, Japanese Consul, Gensan. S. Muto
- " 30 A concession was granted to Collbran & Bostwick, Songdo
Americans, for a tramway from Songdo to the River. R. R.
- Oct. 10 The Settlement Plans for Masampo, Kunsan and Settlement
Sunchin were signed. Plans
- " 14 J. Shinobu, Japanese Acting Consul, Seoul, till Dec. J. Shinobu
6, 1899.
- " 21 Clarence R. Greathouse, American Legal Adviser to C. R. Great
the Korean Government, died at his post. house Died
- " 23 T. Nosse, Japanese Consul, Fusan. T. Nosse
- Nov. 4 T. Nakamura, Japanese Acting Consul, Masampo, T. Naka-
until Dec. 29, 1899. mura

- 1899
Nov. 15 Wm. F. Sands, having resigned the post of Secretary of the U. S. Legation, was appointed Adviser to the Household Department, Seoul. W. F. Sands
- " 16 The Foreign Representatives announced to the Korean Government that they would regard the City of Penguang open in the same sense as Seoul. Penguang
- 30 V. Collin de Plancy left on a vacation. G. Lefevre in charge of the French Legation. de Plancy-Lefevre
- Dec. 7 E. Yamaza, Japanese Consul, Seoul, till July 21, 1900. E. Yamaza
- " 14 Ratifications were exchanged for the Chinese-Corean Treaty. Chinese Treaty
- " 29 J. Sakata, Japanese Acting Consul, Masampo. He was promoted to be full Consul, April 11, 1900. J. Sakata
- — A substantial stone building was completed for the First Bank of Japan, Chemulpo. Bank
- — A foreign-style brick building was completed during the year, for use as a library, on the palace enclosure just west of the U. S. Legation. Library
- — A large brick building was completed at Chemulpo for use as a cigarette factory. Cigarette Factory
- — Fireproof go-downs were erected by Collbran & Bostwick near the West Gate station of the S. & C. R. R. Go-downs
- 1900
Jan. 2 The first foreign mail left Korea by the new Korean Post Office. The first U. S. sealed diplomatic pouch left Jan. 19. Foreign Mail
- " 15 M. Pavlow returned from vacation. A. Pavlow
- " " Mr. Hayashi, returned from a two months leave. G. Hayashi
- " " An Kyung Soo returned to Seoul for trial. An Kyung Soo
- Feb. 14 A concession was granted to a Japanese Company to catch whales in Korean waters along the shores where Japanese fishing boats are allowed to operate. Whaling Concession
- March S. Sokoff, Russian Vice Consul, Masampo. S. Sokoff
- " 26 S. Kokubu, Japanese Legation Interpreter for many year, promoted to be Third Secretary of Legation. S. Kokubu

- 1900
March 17 Admiral Hiltebrandt, Russian, with his staff and a band of musicians visited Seoul. Ad. Hiltebrandt
- " " Pritchard-Morgan mining location made in the Eunsan District, of South Pengyang Province. British Mine
- " 29 E. V. Morgan arrived as Secretary of U. S. Legation. E. V. Morgan
- " 30 Mr. Pritchard-Morgan made Honorary Korean Consul General at London. P-Morgan
- " " Date of Russo-Korean "Koji Do" agreement. Agreement
- April — Miss Antoinette Sontag returned to the service of the Korean Household Department, from leave. Miss Sontag
- " 1 H. Weipert, Secretary-Interpreter of the German Legation, Tokio, relieved F. Reinsdorf as Acting German Consul, Seoul. He was promoted to be full Consul, Sept. 29, 1900. H. Weipert
- " 20 An allotment of a special Russian Settlement was made at Masampo. Masampo
- May 16 Kwan Yung Chin returned to Seoul for trial. Kwan Yung Chin
- " 17 J. H. Gubbins, British Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, relieved J. N. Jordan who left on vacation. J. H. Gubbins
- " 27 An Kyun Soo and Kwan Yung Chin were sentenced to death, and were hung the same night. An and Kwan
- " 28 Laurent Crémazy, French, was engaged as Legal Adviser to the Korean Government. L. Crémazy
- June 16 The Korea Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, was organized in Seoul. K. B. R. A. S.
- " 25 The Foreign Representatives were called to an Audience at the Palace to consider the relation of Korea to the Chinese troubles. Boxers
- July The Emperor of Korea sent as a gift, a cargo of provisions and tobacco, by one of his steamers, to the Allied Troops at Tientsin. Allied Forces
- " 14 The "Boxer" disturbance in China was reported to have spread to the northern border of Korea. Boxers

1900	K. Mimashi, Japanese Consul, Seoul.	K. Mima-shi
July 22		
Aug. 10	Collbran & Bostwick, American, were given a contract for the erection of a bank and office building near Chongno. Work was begun at once.	Bank
" "	Outbreak at Kilchu and Sunchin. Soon quelled.	Riot
" 14	T. D. Bland, English, was murdered at Candlestick mine, American concession. Trial began at Seoul Jan. 3, 1901.	T. D. Bland
" 16	Some Russian refugees reached Korea from the Boxers in Manchuria. Some Danish priests preceded them.	Refugees
" 23	Chyo Pyung Sik, E. E. & M. P. to Japan on a short, special mission. He was bearer of Korean Decorations to the Emperor and Crown Prince of Japan.	Chyo P. Sik
" "	Chicksan mining concession was granted to a Japanese firm.	Japanese Mines
Summer	A brick building was completed on the north side of Seoul, for the "Middle School."	Middle School
"	A new mint near Ryongsan was completed and put into operation.	New Mint
"	A brick rice mill building near Ryongsan was completed, but not operated.	Rice Mill
"	Min Yong Chan was sent as Commissioner to the Paris Exposition in the spring. He was preceded by Mr. Saltarel of the French Legation.	Min Yong Chan M. Saltarel
Sept. 10	The Emperor of Korea conferred decorations upon the sovereigns of the the treaty powers.	Decorations
Oct. 3	Additional Fisheries Convention agreed to between Korea and Japan.	Fisheries
" 9	Commander M. Fukui, Japanese Naval Attaché.	M. Fukui
" 11	T. Kawakami, Japanese Acting Consul, Sunchin.	T. Kawakami
" "	Two Americans were attacked by robbers, near Taikoo.	Robbers

- 1900
Oct. 13 Tablet Hall, Chong Dong Palace, burned. Palace
Fire
- " 14 Messrs. P. Schmidt and J. Korotcrokoff, visited Russian
Geogra-
phers
Seoul in the interests of the Imperial Russian Geographi-
cal Society.
- Nov. — Church of England Church, Kangwha, opened. Kangwha
Church
- " 12 Baron Shibusawa, of Japan, visited Seoul for the B. Shibu-
sawa
formal opening of the S. & C. R. R.
- " 20 Incident of Secret Circular ordering an uprising Insurrec-
tion
against foreigners for Dec. 6.
- " 29 H. R. H. Prince Jaime de Bourbon visited Seoul. Prince
Bourbon
- Dec. — A mining concession was granted to a French firm. French
Mines
This concession was signed June 7, 1901.
- " 3 H. Kirino, Japanese Acting Consul, Chemulpo. H. Kirino
- " " Catholic Church building, Ryongsan, dedicated. Ryongsan
Church
- " 8 Permission was granted to a Japanese Company to Fusan
Foreshore
reclaim a portion of the foreshore at Fusan.
- " 17 Queen Victoria appointed the Emperor of Korea Decoration
Honorary Knight Grand Commander of the Most Emi-
nent Order of the Indian Empire. (Newspaper Date).
- " 29 G. R. Frampton, English, arrived as headmaster in G. R.
Frampton
the English language school.
- " " K. Sidehara, arrived to teach in the Government K. Side-
hara
Middle School.
- " — The Japanese (foreign built) Consular building was Mokpo
Cons.
erected at Mokpo.
- " — A brick building was completed and occupied (during Bank
the summer) by the First Bank of Japan, Seoul.
- " — M. Trémoulét, French, was engaged to organize a Tremoulet
Mine
School of Mines. He left for France Jan. 1901. School
- " — Warehouses were begun on an island above Chemul- Dynamite
Ware-
houses
po for storing dynamite for the use of the mines.

- 1901
Jan. 5 Ye Yong Tah appointed Minister to U. S. A. resigned. Minister to U. S. A.
- Feb. — Three hundred carbines and 10,000 cartridges imported. Arms
- " — Captain G. Payeur, of the French Artillery, and Lieutenant Leopold Louis, arrived to take charge of Korean arsenal. Capt. Payeur
Lieut. Louis
- " 7 G. Hayashi, Japanese Minister, returned from a two months' leave of absence. G. Hayash
- " 7 Hsu Sou Peng, Chinese Minister, left for Peking to assist in peace negotiations. He died there, on Oct. 31, 1901. Chinese Minister
Hsu
- " 12 Date of Korean coinage law—published 15th, by which Korea adopted the "Gold standard." This was never put into effect. Gold Standard
- " 19 Franz Eckert, (German) arrived to instruct Koreans in foreign music. He organized the Imperial Band. F. Eckert
Band
- " 26 Settlement of question of domicile of Americans, at Taikoo. Taikoo
- March 8 Mint at Ryonsan burned. Mint
- " 11 V. Collin de Plancy, French Chargé d'Affaires returned from a year's vacation, with the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary. Date of appointment October 27, 1900. V. C. de Plancy
- " 14 William H. Stevens appointed Korean Honorary Consul General at New York. W. H. Stevens
- " 18 Kim Yung Chun was sentenced and hung. Kim Yung Chun
- " 20 Chyo Min Hui was appointed Minister to U. S. A.; Kim Man Su *do* to France; Min Yong Don *do* to England and Italy, and Min Chul Hun to Germany, Austria-Hungary. They left for their posts in April. Korean Representatives
- " 21 Korean officers made an unsuccessful attempt to take over the Customs property and the residence of the Chief Commissioner, which resulted in an unsuccessful attempt to dismiss the latter. By an arrangement made June 24, Customs Incident

- 1901 the property was to be turned over in one year and new sites and buildings granted.
- March 23 Belgian-Korean Treaty signed at Seoul. Léon Vincart, Plenipotentiary. Belgian Treaty
- " 29 Admiral Skrydloff, Russian Navy, with the "Rossia" and "Admiral Nakimoff" arrived at Chemulpo. He had audience on April 1st. Ad. Skrydloff
- " " Bland murder case resulted in no conviction. Bland Murder
- " " Edwin V. Morgan—transferred from Secretary of U. S. Legation Seoul to Second Secretary of U. S. Embassy at St. Petersburg—left Seoul for his new post. E. V. Morgan
- April — Japanese Government requested permission to establish wireless telegraph stations on the Korean coast. Request being refused, it was again made in May, 1902, but was again refused, on the grounds that the Korean Government was about to establish such stations itself. No such stations have been established. Afterward it was agreed that no such stations shall be granted to any other power. Wireless Telegraph
- " 3 Sun Key Won, Minister to Japan, returned. No minister was sent to Japan, until Koh Yung Hui—Feb. 17, 1903. Minister to Japan
- " 6 John M. B. Sill, former U. S. Minister to Korea, died in Detroit, U. S. A. J. M. B. Sill
- " 11 The Russian timber concession was extended for period of twenty years. Timber Concession
- " 16 Date of contract for a loan of Yen 5,000,000 from a French Syndicate. Signed by Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Finance on 19th. French Loan
- " 10 J. H. Gubbins, British Chargé d'Affaires *ad int* invested the Emperor with insignia of Honorary Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. British Decorate H. M.
- " 17 Franco-Korean postal arrangement was signed in Seoul. Ratified December 12. Postal Arrangement

- 1901
April 18 Rear Admiral, Sir James Bruce, British Navy, arrived Ad. Bruce
Chemulpo on Flagship "Barfleur" and had audience
on 22nd. Left June 10.
- " 20 P. G. von Moellendorf, who figured largely in early P. G. von
history of Korea's foreign relations, died at Ningpo. Moel-
lendorf
- " 20 A. Pavlow, Russian Chargé d'Affaires, left for Japan Rabies
for treatment for the scratch of a mad dog, with others
of his household who were bitten. He returned via Port
Arthur, June 1.
- " 24 Settlement of case of highway robbery of Americans Highway-
at Meiryung, near Taikoo. men
- " 26 Ten thousand "New type" rifles and 1,000,000 Arms
cartridges imported, from Japan.
- " 28 Austrian Admiral, Count Rudolf Montecuccoli, with Ad. Mon-
fleet composed of "Maria Theresia" and three other ships tecuccoli
arrived Chemulpo. He had audience on May 5th.
- " " Arthur J. Brown., D. D., Secretary of the American Dr. Brown
Presbyterian Mission Board, visited Seoul and had an
audience.
- May — Commandant Vidal, Military Attaché of the French Com.
Legation left for France with Madame Vidal and Vidal
daughter.
- " 4 Chyo Pyung Sik, former Minister for Foreign Affairs, French
memorialized the Throne against the French loan. Loan
- " 5 Twelve war ships at Chemulpo. Four Austrian; 4 War-ships
British; 3 Japanese and 1 Russian.
- " 12 Bishop David H. Moore, American Methodist Church, Bishop
visited Seoul. He came again in June, 1902, and was in- Moore
vited to audience, but could not attend.
- " " Wm. B. McGill. M. D., an American missionary, Carriage
drove a horse and carriage from Gensan to Seoul. Tour
- " 17 Japanese S. S. "Kyengchae" burned at Chenampo. Ship
burned

- 1901
May 20 Announcement of special Japanese Settlement at Masampo
Masampo. (Signed May 17, 1902).
- " 22 M. S. Pichon, French Minister to China, visited Seoul. M. S.
Had an audience on the 24th, and left the same day. Pichon
- " 24 V. Collin de Plancy presented his letters of credence, V. C. de
dated February 28, as Minister Plenipotentiary, with the Plancy
functions of Minister Resident.
- " 28 French gunboat "l'Alouette" started for Quelpart to Quelpart
protect two French priests, endangered by local uprising.
- June 2 Korean S. S. "Chow Chow Foo" arrived at Quelpart Quelpart
with 100 troops to suppress uprising. The French gun-
boats "l'Alouette" and "Surprise" were already there,
and a Japanese gunboat arrived next day. W. F. Sands
was sent from the Household Department on "Chow
Chow Foo," with Koh Hui Kyung.
- " 3 A Japanese gendarme was severely wounded by Ko- Highway-
rean highwaymen and robbed, near Taikoo. Five of the men
assailants were later captured.
- " " A. Cazalis, agent of the French Loan Syndicate left French
for France with loan papers. He died September 2, 1901. Loan
- " 11 U. S. Cruiser "New Orleans," visited Chemulpo. Cap- "New Or-
tain Sperry had audience on 13th, left 17th. leans"
- " 17 Vice Admiral Pottier, French Navy, arrived Chemulpo Ad. Pottier
on Flagship "Redoubtable." He had audience on the
22nd, and left on the 26th.
- " 18 Severe conflict took place at Supiotario, Seoul, be- Riot
tween Chinese police and Korean soldiers. Some houses
were destroyed. Korean Government indemnified Chin-
ese merchants to amount of \$2,000 in nickels, in October.
- " " Thomas T. Keller, a clerk in the U. S. State Depart- T. T. Keller
ment visited Seoul. He left on 29th, taking to San Quen-
tin Penitentiary, John G. Flanagan, who was sentenced J. G.
in U. S. Consular Court, Seoul, November 11, 1898, for Flanagan
the murder of Geo. W. Lake.

- 1901
June 19 S. Hagiwara, assumed duties as Secretary of the Jap- S. Hagiwara
anese Legation.
- " 22 New Club formally opened at Chemulpo. Chemulpo Club
- July 1 Report of invasion of Chinese on Yalu caused three Chinese Bandits
detachments of Russian troops in Manchuria to be sent
to intercept them. Gunboat "Bobr" was sent to mouth
of the Yalu.
- " 12 J. L. Chalmers, Acting Commissioner of Customs, Customs Changes
Chemulpo, was relieved by E. Laporte, Commissioner,
whose place at Fusan was taken by W. McC. Osborne,
Commissioner. Mr. Chalmers became Secretary to the
Chief Commissioner. C. E. S. Wakefield, Acting Com-
missioner at Gensan, was made full Commissioner.
- " 17 J. H. Gubbins, British Chargé d'Affaires *ad int* left for J. H. Gub-
Fusan on a gunboat, to complete purchase of consular bins
site. Returned on 23rd.
- " 23 W. D. F. Hutchison, died at Supiotario, Seoul. W. D. F. Hutchison
- " 24 Export of cereals prohibited after 30 days. Embargo
- " " Former U. S. S. "Palos," now Japanese merchant S. "Palos"
S. "Kickhi," collided with launch of Japanese cruiser in Wreck
Chemulpo harbor. Latter sank and the Lieutenant in
charge was drowned. His body was recovered after
three days.
- " " News arrived of partial wreck of Japanese liner Wreck
"Kiushiu" off Quelpart, enroute from Hongkong to
Seattle.
- " 25 L. Rondon contracted to supply Korean Government L. Rondon
with Indo-China rice. Rice
- " 27 Z. Polianovsky, took charge at Seoul as Russian Vice Z. Polian-
Consul for Seoul, Chemulpo, Chenampo and Pengyang. ovsky
- " 31 Japanese Squadron of 6 ships arrived at Chemulpo. Ad. Togo
Admiral Togo and Prince Kwacho had audience August Prince
3. Left August 5th. Kwacho
- (Ships were—"Shikishima;" "Asahi;" "Izumo;" "To-
kiwa;" "Asama;" and "Kasegi," with 2 Destroyers).

- 1901
Aug. 4 Two sleeping men using rails of electric railway as Decapita-
pillow, were decapitated by car. tion
- Aug. 5 Horace N. Allen, assumed duties as Envoy Extraord- H. N. Allen
inary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Letters of credence,
dated June 21, were delayed until September 30.
- " " Gordon Paddock, Secretary of the U. S. Legation and G. Paddock
Vice and Deputy Consul General, assumed his duties. Ar-
rived August 3. He was appointed Secretary of Legation
and Consul General, May 23, 1902. Assumed his new
duties July 1, 1902. His exequatur was dated December
6, 1902.
- " 10 G. Lefevre, former Secretary of the French Legation, G. Lefevre
was appointed Superintendent of the Northwestern Rail-
way Bureau. (Seoul-Weichu line).
- " 12³ E. H. Conger, U. S. Minister to China, stopped over E. H.
at Seoul for one day. Conger
- " 17 Electric light was formally turned on for the city of Electric
Seoul, at the Power House of the Seoul Electric Com- Light
pany, East-gate, by H. E. Min Yong Whan.
- " 20 Standard Oil Co. opened a branch at Fusan. C. F. Standard
Eklundt in charge. Oil
- " " Formal opening of work on the Seoul-Fusan Railway S.-F. R. R.
took place at Yongdongpo.
- " " Prince Konoye of Japan attended the opening of the Prince
Seoul-Fusan Railway work. He arrived on the 15th and Konoye
left on the 24th. Had audience.
- Sept. 7 Fiftieth birthday of the Emperor was celebrated. Sil- 50th An-
ver commemorative medals were given to each guest. niversary
- " " Korean band of musicians, trained by Franz Eckert, Korean
who arrived on February 19, played two pieces of foreign Band
music creditably, at above celebration. F. Eckert
- " " Vice Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, British Navy, Ad. Bridge
attended Birthday Audience.
- " 9 General Wogack, of Russia, visited Seoul. Gen.
Wogack

- 1901
Sept. 13 J. Komura, Japanese Minister to China, stopped over at Seoul one night, and had audience. (Now Baron Komura, Foreign Minister of Japan). Baron Komura
- " 19 Funeral ceremonies for President McKinley, were held in Chongdong Methodist Church, Seoul. Pres. McKinley
- " 21 Vice Admiral Bendemann, German Navy, arrived Chemulpo with "Furst Bismarck" and torpedo boat. Had audience 24th, left 26th. Ad. Bendemann
- " 23 Announcement made that Lady Om, mother of the Emperor's youngest son, is raised to rank of Pee. In November 1902 she was raised to the rank of Kwi Pee, and the Emperor was petitioned to make her Empress. Lady Om
- Oct. 3 Roze Island matter between Japanese and Koreans settled. Roze Island
- " " Nine leaders executed, of the Whal Pin Tong, a revolutionary order of South Korea. Whal Pin Tong
- " 10 Maurice Cuvelier, Belgian Vice Consul, arrived. M. Cuvelier
- " " General J. C. Breckinridge, Inspector General of the U. S. Army, stopped off a day in Seoul, enroute to Pekin. Gen. Breckinridge
- " " Captain James H. Reeves, U. S. Military Attaché, Pekin, visited Seoul. He was appointed U. S. Military Attaché, Seoul, on December 6, and was relieved by Captain A. W. Brewster, June 10, 1902. Capt. Reeves
Capt. Brewster
- " 15 Rear Admiral Remey, U. S. Navy, arrived Chemulpo on Flagship "Brooklyn." Had audience on 17th, and left on 21st. Ad. Remey
- " " H. N. Allen, U. S. Minister, with Mrs. Allen left for visit to America, sailing 17th. Returned on U. S. Cruiser "New Orleans," March 31, 1902. Gordon Paddock, Chargé d'Affaires *ad int.* H. N. Allen
G. Paddock
- " 17 Belgian-Korean Treaty ratified in Seoul, Léon Vincart Plenipotentiary assumed duties as Consul General, appointment being dated June 20, 1901. Date of arrival, November 5, 1900. L. Vincart Treaty
- " 22 Imperial Order set aside Y 200,000 per annum for Water-works

- 1901 eight years from Customs Revenue, for construction of Seoul Water-works.
- Oct. 31 Pak Chei Soon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, sent to Japan to witness Autumn Manouvres. Chey Yung Ha, Acting Minister *ad int.* Pak Chei Soon
- " — Korean Government decided to establish a light-house system and set aside from Customs Revenues, Y 200,000 per annum for 4 years therefor. Light-houses
- Nov. 4 Richard Wunsch, M. D. (German) arrived to act as physician to Korean Court. Contract dated May 3, 1902. Dr. Wunsch
- " " J. H. Gubbins, British Chargé d'Affaires *ad int* relieved by J. N. Jordan, Chargé d'Affaires. J. H. Gubbins
J. N. Jordan
- " 11 J. N. Jordan presented his letters of credence, dated July 15, 1901, as Minister Resident and Consul General for Great Britain. J. N. Jordan
- " 12 Hsu Tai Shen, Chinese Chargé d'Affaires *ad int* presented his letters of credence as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Hsu Tai Shen
- Nov. 8 Min Chong Mook, relieved Chey Yung Ha as Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs. Min Chong Mook
- " 15 Embargo on export of cereals lifted. Embargo
- " " Imperial Library building, adjoining U. S. Legation on West, destroyed by fire. Library Fire
- " 18 Incident of refusal of Korean Government to accept nickel blanks. (Collbran & Bostwick). Nickels
- " 19 Property question of J. de Lapeyriere submitted to arbitration, Messrs. Mühlensteth and Bostwick Arbitrators. The award was not paid. Arbitration
- " 22 M. Romanoff, Russian Vice Minister of Finance with Kir Alexieff, Russian Financial Agent in Japan, visited Seoul. M. Romanoff
K. Alexieff
- " 27 The Minister for Foreign Affairs requested the Foreign Representatives to prevent their nationals erecting "storied buildings" adjacent to the palaces. "Storied buildings"

- 1901
Nov. — M. Faure, Chief Secretary of the Government of Indo-China, visited Seoul and was received in audience. He invited Korea's participation in the Exposition of French Indo-China. The invitation was accepted. M. Faure
- " — The Young Men's Christian Association began operations in Seoul. Y. M. C. A.
- Dec. 4 H. J. Mühlensteth appointed Acting Adviser to the Korean Foreign Office. H. J. Mühlensteth
- " 14 Baron G. de Bellescize, successor to A. Cazalis, arrived in connection with the "French Loan." He left May 12, 1902. French Loan
- " 16 Lieut. Count Ugo Francesetti di Malra assumed duties as Italian Consul for Korea. Arrived December 8. Died at Seoul October 12, 1902. Count Francesetti
- " 22 J. J. Newell, British Legation Constable, died of hydrophobia from the bite of a cat. Rabies
- " — Korean Government forbade Chinese fishermen operating within the three mile limit. Fisheries
- " — Famine reported severe in Korea. Famine
- " 22 The Household Department asked for a French expert to establish porcelain works for the Korean Government. M. Leopold Remion, of the Sevres National Manufactory, arrived on April 24, 1902, in response. Porcelain L. Remion
- " 24 G. Hayashi, Japanese Minister, went to Japan on leave. G. Hayashi
- 1902
Jan. — Four Russians arrived to establish for the Korean Government, glass-works and the spinning and weaving of cloth. Artisans
- " — A Japanese-Korean parcels post was announced. Parcel Post
- " — Mr. Bauld arrived with balance of importation of 8 mountain guns, 500 rounds each; 4 field guns, 800 rounds each, and 6 maxim guns with 200,000 rounds each. For Korean Government. Arms
- " 5 Seoul Electric Company's building at Chongno destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt and re-occupied in July. S. E. Co. Fire

- 1902
Jan. 10 Pak Chey Soon resumed his duties as Minister for Foreign Affairs, relieving Min Chong Mook. Pak Chei Soon
- " 30 Anglo-Japanese Alliance relating to Korca was signed in London. Alliance
- " — Russo-Korean telegraph incident, on northeast frontier. Telegraph Incident
- Feb. 4 A. Pavlow, Russian Chargé d'Affaires, announced the elevation of his post to the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. He presented new Credentials May 9. A. Pavlow
- " 7 A rocket fired from the palace started a large conflagration south of palace wall. Fire
- " 8 G. Hayashi, Japanese Minister, returned from vacation in Japan. G. Hayashi
- " 20 Min Yung Chan, Minister to France and Belgium, started for his post, to act also as Korean delegate to the Hague Peace Conference. Minister to France Belgium The Hague
- " 24 In a conflict between a French citizen, M. Rabec, and a Chinese policeman, the latter was shot fatally. The trial at the French Consulate resulted in a sentence of imprisonment, which was suspended according to the French law "sursis." The matter of indemnity to the family of deceased was afterwards submitted to arbitration before Messrs. J. McLeavy Brown, Baron G. de Gunzburg and Richard Wunsch, M. D. An award of Yen 275 was made. M. Rabec Shooting Arbitration
- March — The "West Palace" was ordered built at Pengyang. West Palace
- " — The French Minister asked payment for losses sustained in uprising at Quelpart of 1901. The claim dating from July 30, 1901. Quelpart
- " 7 Léon Vincart, Belgian Consul General, went on leave, Maurice Cuvelier, Acting Consul General. L. Vincart
- " 15 You Key Whan appointed Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, vice Pak Chai Soon resigned. You Key Whan
- " 19 Date of joint note of Foreign Representatives regard- Nickels

- 1902 ing nickel coinage, to which an indefinite reply was received on July 8.
- March 19 Japanese S. S. "Sendai Maru" was wrecked near Fusan. No lives lost. Wreck
- " " Date of Franco-Russian announcement relative to Korea and the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Alliance
- April 1 Work was begun on memorial tablet and pagoda to be erected on the main street, at junction of Palace street, commemorating His Majesty's virtues. Tablet and Pagoda
- " 4 Ye Chay Kak, Ambassador to the Coronation of King Edward, started for London in company with H. Goffe, British Vice Consul, Chemulpo. Ambassa-
dor to Cor-
onation
- " 28 You Key Whan, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, relieved by Chey Yung Ha, Acting. You Key
Whan
- May — M. Kato, former Japanese Minister to Korea, was engaged as Adviser to the Korean Government. Con- M. Kato
tract attaching him to the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works was dated August 21.
- May — The Korean ginseng crop for 1901, amounting to 52,000 catties, was sold for Yen 1,255,500 to Japanese parties who destroyed 10,000 catties by fire at Chemulpo. Ginseng
- " — Frank Fiske Bostwick was appointed Korean Hon- F. F. Bost-
orary Consul at San Francisco. wick
- " — "Shibusawa notes" were issued by the Dai Ichi Ginko for use in Korea. The Government objected to this issue of paper money. See Feb. 12, 1903. "Shibu-
sawa
Notes"
- — Some uneasiness was experienced in Seoul over reported conspiracies of the refugees in Japan. Refugees
- " — Famine stricken people in the interior, were reported to be subsisting on the bark of trees. Famine
- " — A number of arrests and some excutions were made of persons suspected of complicity with the former Inde- Independent
pendent Club. ents

- 1902
May 3 The Treaty Powers were informed of the proposed celebration on October 18th, of the fortieth anniversary of the Emperor's accession to the throne. 40th Anniversary
- On July 11, the Treaty Powers were invited to send special envoys to this celebration. " Ambassadors
- On September 30. the announcement was made that, owing to the cholera epidemic, this celebration would be postponed till "next summer."
- On October 14, it was announced that the deferred celebration would take place on April 30, 1903. Postponed
- " " In connection with above celebration, a large audience hall was begun in the palace enclosure. Also an entertainment hall was begun on the site of the former residence of the Chief Commissioner of Customs, as well as the rebuilding of the Imperial Library, destroyed by fire. Buildings
- " 5 Rear Admiral Bayle, French Navy, arrived at Chemulpo on Flagship "d'Entrecasteaux." He had audience on the 8th and left on the 9th. Ad. Bayle
- " 8 Formal commencement of work on Northwestern Railway (Seoul-Weichu line), was begun under French supervision, at Independence Park. The French Admiral attended and speeches were made by the French and Japanese Ministers and Koreans. N. W. R. R.
- " 24 Korean Government announced its intention to close the street leading from the legation quarter to Furniture Street along the south wall of the Palace. By later compromise the street was merely deflected to the south. Legation Street
- " 30 The Emperor entered the society of the "Hall of Aged Men," having completed the "first cycle of the sixth decade" of his life. (51 years). The Foreign Representatives were entertained at a breakfast in honor of the event. Old Men's Hall
- " 31 You Key Whan resumed his duties as Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, vice Chey Yung Ha. You Key Whan
- June 4 Fernand Berteaux, French Vice Consul, arrived with Madame Berteaux. F. Berteaux

- 1902
June 4 Japanese railway workmen attacked Bishop Moore and Messrs. Appenzeller and Swearer. Assailants were sentenced to imprisonment. Bishop Moore Assault
- " 10 Captain Andre W. Brewster appointed U. S. Military Attaché vice Captain Jas. H. Reeves. Capt. Brewster
- " 11 Japanese S. S. "Kumagawa Maru" sunk in collision with "Kisagawa Maru" of same line, 86 miles south of Chemulpo, H. G. Appenzeller (American), 4 Japanese passengers, 14 Koreans, and 8 of the crew were lost. Wreck H. G. Appenzeller
- " 23 You Key Whan relieved as Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, by Chey Yung Ha. You Key Whan
- " 26 Quarantine was established against China ports on account of cholera. Quarantine
- " 29 Baron Gabriel de Gunzburg arrived in Seoul and later took a house in Sajaykol. He had been in Seoul for a time earlier in the year, January 1. Baron Gunzburg
- July 1 Korean national hymn was published. An adaptation by Franz Eckert. Hymn F. Ecker
- " 3 You Key Whan resumed Foreign Office duties. You Key Whan
- " 11 John Barrett, commissioner of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, delivered an invitation to the Emperor, for Korea's participation in the Exposition to be held in St. Louis in 1904. The invitation was accepted. J. Barrett
- " 15 Danish-Korean Treaty signed at Seoul. A. Pavlow Plenipotentiary. Danish Treaty
- " 20 A. Pavlow, Russian Minister, went on leave. E. A. Pavlow Stein Chargé d'Affaires ad interim. E. A. Pavlow
- " 23 Rear Admiral Grenfell, British Navy, arrived Chemulpo on Flagship "Albion," with "Goliath," "Blenheim," and "Talbot." He had audience and left on 28th. Ad. Grenfell
- " 24 Korean Government announced rules to be observed at audiences. Audiences

- 1902
July 28 Attilio Monaco, Italian Consul General at San Paulo, A. Monaco
Brazil, appointed Minister Resident to Korea.
- Aug. 5 Quarantine was established against Japan and Liau- Quarant-
tung and at Chemulpo against Chenampo also, on ac- tine
count of cholera.
- " 7 Rear Admiral Evans, U. S. N., arrived Chemulpo on Ad. Evans
Flagship "Kentucky," accompanied by "New Orleans,"
"Helena" and "Vicksburg." Had audience on 8th and
left on 10th.
- " 9 Ceremonies in honor of coronation of King Edward, Coronation
were held at the British Legation and at the Consulate
at Chemulpo. American and Japanese fleets participat-
ed in latter.
- " 14 You Key Whan resigned post of Acting Minister for You Key
Foreign Affairs. He died on 26th. Chey Yung Ha Act- Whan
ing Minister ad interim.
- " 15 Mortgage on Seoul Electric Company's properties fell S. E. Co.
due as per previous notice August 1. Time was extended Mortgage
till October 15 for settlement, when property went to
mortgagees on default of any arrangement for set-
tlement.
- Aug. 18 Vice Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, British Navy, Ad. Bridge
arrived Chemulpo on "Alacrity," and left for Port Hamil-
ton on 21st, without applying for audience.
- " 19 Rear Admiral Palumbo, Italian Navy, arrived Chem- Ad.
ulpo on Flagship "Marco Polo." Had audience 23rd, Palumbo
and left 27th.
- " 28 Emperor's fifty first birthday was celebrated. French 51st Anni-
Minister and staff declined to remain for the breakfast on versary
account of displeasure over Korean action regarding
Quelpart matter.
- Sept 1 U. S. Minister applied for a revision of the Treaty. U. S.
An evasive answer was made verbally. Treaty
- " 7 Vice Admiral Geissler, German Navy, arrived Chem- Ad.
ulpo on flagship "Furst Bismarck" with a Destroyer. Geissler

- 1902 Sept. 7 He left before audience—on 8th, to attend to the vessel "Tiger" supposed to be in distress. He returned 15th, and had audience.
- " 8 Released prisoners in connection with the Quelpart uprising of 1901, reimprisoned upon remonstrance of French Minister. Quelpart
- " 13 Korean Government announced the erection of a saluting battery on Roze Island in Chemulpo harbor. First salute was given to Admiral Geissler on 7th. Saluting Battery
- " 18 State of prisons in Seoul called forth a joint remonstrance from Foreign Representatives. Prisons
- " 20 Cholera epidemic in Seoul. Russian Interpreter died at Russian Legation this date. An Austrian artisan named Bauer died in Seoul on 26th. F. Otori, Attaché of Japanese Legation had the disease and recovered. Many Korean deaths. Cholera
- " 22 Rear Admiral Rogers, U. S. N., arrived Chemulpo on flagship "New York" with the U. S. Minister to Japan, A. E. Buck. He left on 26th, without applying for an audience. Ad. Rogers
- " 23 Reservation announced of ground for Seoul-Fusan Railway Station, outside South-gate. S. F. R. R. Reservation
- " 25 Commemorative services in honor of the late Queen of Belgium were held at the Cathedral. Queen of Belgium
- " 28 Bishop Charles B Galloway of American Methodist Church, South, visited Seoul. Bishop Galloway
- Oct. — Brick viaduct was completed over West-gate Street, connecting the Mulberry palace grounds with Imperial Palace. Viaduct
- " — The Belgium Government purchased a site for a Consulate General, in Changdong, above the Japanese Consulate. Belgian Location
- " — General Ye Hak Kiun and other officers left for Japan to witness Autumn Manouvres. Ye Hak Kiun

- 1902
Oct. 4 Léon Vincart, Consul General for Belgium, returned from leave of absence accompanied by Madame Vincart and their two daughters. He left Seoul in March, 1902. L. Vincart
- " 12 Count Ugo Francesetti di Malgra, Italian Consul, died in Seoul of typhoid. He was buried at Yangwhachin. His body was disinterred and conveyed to Italy on the occasion of the visit to Seoul of his mother the Countess Francesetti di Malgra, who arrived at Chemulpo on the Cruiser "Lombardia," with her daughter and a lady companion, on December 20, and left December 23rd. Count Francesetti
- " 14 Lieut. Count Carlo Fecia di Cossato, R. I. N., assumed charge of Italian Consulate. Count Cossato
- " 16 C. de Waeber, former Russian Minister to Korea, with Madam de Waeber, arrived as Special Envoy to the fortieth anniversary celebration. C. de Waeber
- " " Grand Duke, Prince Cyril of Russia, arrived at Chemulpo as second in command of "Admiral Nakimoff." He spent one day in Seoul and was entertained by the Emperor. He received the Foreign Representatives at the Russian Legation. He was decorated with the "Plum blossom"—Ye Wha. Prince Cyril
- " 17 Cho Pyung Sik was made Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs. Cho Pyung Sik
- " 18 An audience and breakfast were given in honor of the annual anniversary of the Emperor's accession to the throne. Special Envoy C. de Waeber, presented his letters of felicitation for the fortieth anniversary. No other such letters were presented. Anniversary
C. de Waeber
- " 27 Quarantine against Chenampo was removed. Quarantine
- " 29 The Russian Vice Consulate was transferred from Seoul to Chemulpo. Russian Consulate
- " 31 Cho Pyung Sik was made full Minister for Foreign Affairs. Cho Pyung Sik

- 1902
Oct. 31 Pak Chei Soon, Korean Minister to China, presented his credentials to the Emperor of China. He was accompanied by E. Martel. Pak Chei Soon
E. Martel
- Nov. 6 Lieut. Carlo Rossetti, R. I. N., relieved Count Carlo di Cossato as Italian Consul, Seoul. C. Rossetti
- " 12 At instance of J. N. Jordan, British Minister, Korean Government caused the restoration of British goods taken from a Chinese merchant in the interior in an attempt to collect likin. J. N. Jordan
Likin
- " 13 Report of attempt to assassinate Prince Ye Chun Yang, nephew of the Emperor of Korea, in Japan. Ye Chun Yang
- " " Announcement of increase in land tax from \$10 per measure of ground to \$16 per measure. Land Tax
- " 15 Publication of Japanese law relative to tampering with Korean coins. Nickels
- " 18 Miss Christian Collbran died at Seoul of typhoid. Several other foreigners had the disease and recovered. Many Korean deaths. Miss Collbran
Typhoid
- " " Visit to Seoul of Monseigneur le Comte Vay de Vaya et de Zuskod, of Hungary. Had audience. Count Zuskod
- " " Wm. Lord Smith, M. D., of Boston, went interior from Mokpo on a shooting trip of two months, during which time he killed three large tigers besides wild boar, deer, etc. Dr. Smith
Tigers
- " 20 Decree published establishing Emigration Bureau. Emigration
- " 22 Quarantine removed against Liautung. Quarantine
- " 26 Governor of Seoul issued a notice reserving from purchase by foreigners, real estate near palaces. Notice not heeded by Representatives. Seoul house brokers reported to be under instructions to sell no real estate to foreigners. Property
- " 27 Corner-stone laid, of Severance Memorial Hospital. Hospital

- 1902
Nov 28 Official Gazette contained petition of Prime Minister, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and other officials, for the trial and punishment of Ye Yong Ik. Petitioners knelt before the Palace gate during day and night of 28th and 29th. Ye Yong
Ik
- " 30 Ye Yong Ik took refuge in the Russian Legation. He was dismissed from office December 1st. On December 14 he was banished to his country home. He was pardoned on December 16th, and on December 17th he was restored to his post as Director of the Imperial Estates. He left for Port Arthur on a Russian gunboat December 17, being ordered to Saigon to buy rice. He returned on the same vessel on January 14th. Ye Yong
Ik
- Dec. 2 The native celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the accession, took place for 10 days. 40th An-
niversa ry
- " 6 Two Koreans were brought from the Woon-san Mines for trial, before Korean Judge and U. S. Consul General. Judgment rendered January 26, 1903. Trial of
Miners
- " 19 G. Hayashi, Japanese Minister, went on leave. S. Hagiwara, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim. G. Haya-
shi
- " 22 A party of nearly 100 Korean men, women and children emigrants, started for Hawaii. All were admitted except 8—returned because of contagious eye disease. Emigra-
tion
- " 23 Date of settlement of question of Railway Foreshore of Chemulpo Foreign Settlement, by the acceptance of proposals of Foreign Representatives by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Final reply from Foreign Office dated Feb. 10, 1903. R. R. Fore
shore
- " 27 Date of announcement that permits to visit the old palaces will be withheld for a time. Old
Palaces
- " " D. C. Rankin, D. D., Secretary of American Presbyterian Mission Board, South, who was on a visit to Korea, died of pneumonia at Peking and was buried there. D. Rankin
- " " Incident of refusal of Foreign Representatives to at- Audience

- 1902 tend New Year Audience. Refusal withdrawn on compliance with their requests.
- Dec. — The Korean Government ordered a vessel built in Japan for use as a lighthouse tender, transport, and revenue cruiser, to cost—including armament—about Yen 350,000. Ship
- " — A new club was organized in Seoul to replace the Cercle Diplomatique et Consulaire, which expired January 31, 1903. The new organization, called The Seoul Club, was formally established February 5, 1903, by the election of officers, of whom E. Stein was made President, J. L. Chalmers Treasurer and J. de Lapeyriere Secretary. Seoul Club
- " — A. Dauge, agent of the Belgian organization "Compagnie Internationale d'Orient" of Brussels, visited Seoul. A. Dauge
- 1903 War Minister contracted for a war-vessel from Japan, to cost about Yen 550,000. For use in connection with coronation celebration. Ship
- Jan. 10 Foreign Representatives discussed property matters in joint session at Foreign Office. Property
- Feb. 5 An American, Clare W. Hess, shot a Korean at a stone fight west of Seoul. He was placed in U. S. Consular jail to wait settlement after the wounded man's condition should be fully ascertained. On March 20, he paid all expenses of treatment of wounded man, who had fully recovered, gave him Yen 100 and signed an agreement to leave Korea. C. W. Hess
Shooting
- " 7 Ye Toh Chei relieved Chyo Pyung Sik as Minister for Foreign Affairs. Ye Toh
Chai
- " " L. Cuvellier left for France to secure machinery for making Pengyang coal dust into briquettes. Coal
- " 9 Announcement of expected early arrival of an adviser from Belgium in the capacity of "Private Counsellor to Belgian
Adviser

- 1903 His Majesty the Emperor." Contract dated February 10, 1902.
- Feb. 12 Korean Government finally withdrew its objections to circulation of "Shibusawa Notes." Renewed objections in January led to the Governor's placarding the city on January 31, prohibiting the use of the notes by Koreans. On Feb. 4, the Japanese Representative intimated that his Government would have to "make reprisals." Shibusawa Notes
- " 13 G. Hayashi, Japanese Minister, returned from Japan on the Cruiser "Takasago," with Mrs. Hayashi. G. Hayashi
- " 14 An investigation was begun at Haichu, Whanghai Province, of alleged persecution by Koreans claiming to be catholic christians, of other Koreans. Ye Ung Ik, Inspector, later joined Mr. Tessier of the French Legation. Trial was attended by French and American missionaries. Haichu Investigation
- " 16 Russian Chargé d'Affairs, E. Stein, asked for concession for the Northwestern Railway for Baron de Gunzburg. The Japanese Minister objected to this grant. Korean Government announced that they intended to build the road themselves. N. W. R. R.
G. de Gunzburg
- " — Lieut. Col. L. de Raaben arrived with Madame de Raaben and relieved Col. Strelbitsky as Russian Military attaché. Col. de Raaben
Col. Strelbitsky
- March 1 The Foreign Representatives adopted the following rule relative to placing flags at half mast. Flags
- Three days for Crowned Heads and other Rulers (including Empresses, Queens, Dowager Empresses). Two days for Princes (without distinction). One day for statesmen. Mourning
- " Unofficial announcement of proposed early elevation of rank of German representative at Seoul to Minister Resident. German Representative

APPENDIX.

BRIEFLY EXTENDING CHRONOLOGY TO PERIOD OF THE PROTOCOL.

- | | | |
|------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1903
April 10 | Coronation celebration which was postponed from October 18, 1902 to April 30, 1903 was again postponed, this time because the young Prince has small-pox. The celebration did not take place. | Corona-
tion |
| " 23 | Formal opening of Seoul office of Russian Timber Company, took place at the residence of Baron Gunsburg. | Yalu
Timber
Co. |
| May 6 | C. von Saldern, German Minister Resident, relieved H. Weipert, German Consul at Seoul. | C. von
Saldern
H. Weip-
ert |
| " " | Cav. Attilio Monaco, Italian Minister Resident, took charge of the Italian Legation. | A. Monaco |
| " 11 | A. Pavlow, Russian Minister, returned from leave. | A. Pavlow |
| " 16 | C. de Waeber, Special Envoy from Russia to the Coronation, took his leave. | C. Waeber |
| " 19 | Ten Korean students started for Russia to be educated. | Students |
| " 30 | Korean Government unofficially discussed the opening of Wiju. (Although urged by the United States, Great Britain and Japan to open this port or Yongampo, it was not done until after the outbreak of war.) | Wiju
Yongampo |
| June 1 | Horace N. Allen, U. S. Minister, went on leave. Re- turned November 20. Gordon Paddock, Chargé d'Af- faires ad int. | H. N. Allen
G. Paddock |
| Oct. 1 | A riot occurred because of accidental killing of a Korean child by an electric car. Japanese police quieted the disturbance. | Riot
S. E. Co. |

- 1903
Oct. 17 S. Hagiwara, Secretary of the Japanese Legation, started for the Yalu region to make investigations. Z. Polianovsky, Russian Consul at Chemulpo, having already gone on a similar mission. S. Hagiwara Yalu Z. Polianovsky
- " 27 Vicomte de Fontenay, Chargé d'Affaires relieved V. C. de Plancy, French Minister. de Fontenay de Plancy
- Dec 16 Japanese marines were landed at Mokpo for a few hours in consequence of a coolie riot. Landing Marines
- 1904
Jan. 1 Announcement made of the death of the Dowager Empress and abandonment of New Year Audience. Death of Dowager
- " 2 U. S. Transport "Zaphiro" arrived at Chemulpo with 100 marines from Manila. U. S. Marines
- " 4 U. S. Legation guard of 36 marines came to Seoul by rail. Guard was increased to 100 Jan. 15, and decreased to 28 April 29. "
- " 6 Russian Legation guard of 25 marines marched to Seoul. Guard was increased and diminished from time to time. Russian Marines
- " 8 British Legation guard of 21 marines came to Seoul by rail. It was increased Jan. 19th to 35. British Marines
- " 9 Italian Legation guard of 20 marines came to Seoul by rail. Italian Marines
- " 11 French Legation guard of 41 marines came to Seoul by rail. On Feb. 15 guard was reduced to 20. French Marines
- " 20 Korea was reported to have privately announced to the Powers, her neutrality. Neutrality
- " 22 Maj. Gen. Iditti, arrived in Seoul as Military Attaché. He left March 26 and was succeeded by Lieut. Col. Saito. Maj. Gen. Haraguchi, Commander of the Japanese forces in Seoul, arrived April 3rd. Gen. Iditti Col. Saito Gen. Haraguchi
- " " Pedler's Guild assembled in Seoul and Korean newspapers published inflammatory articles. Pedlers

- 1904
Jan. 24 A riot occurred in consequence of the accidental killing of a Korean coolie by an electric car. The U. S. guards dispersed the mob. Riot S. S. Co.
- Feb. 3 Russian vessels were reported to have left Port Arther presumably for Korea. They returned on the 5th. Russian Navy
- " 5 Japanese subjects were called to Pengyang from the extreme north. Japanese Refugees
- " 5 Relations were severed between Japan and Russia. Relations Severed
- " 6 Japanese vessels arrived at Fusan and Masampo and landed forces. Russian steamer Moukden was seized at Fusan. Japanese Land Forces Moukden
- " 7 Japanese Cruiser Chiyoda shifted her anchorage at Chemulpo and left in the night to communicate with the Japanese fleet at A-san. Chiyoda A-san
- " 8 The Russian Gunboat Korietz started for Port Arthur but was turned back outside Chemulpo by the Japanese fleet. Korietz Stopped
- " " Fifteen hundred Japanese soldiers landed at Chemulpo. Landing
- " 9 Naval engagement of Chemulpo resulting in the destruction of the Russian vessels Variag, Korietz and Sungari. Crews of the destroyed Russian ships were taken on board French Cruiser Pascal British Cruiser Talbot and Italian vessel Elba. The wounded were placed in temporary Japanese Red Cross Hospital at Chemulpo, until removed to Japan. Battle Of Chemulpo
- " 10 Declaration of war by Japan and Russia. War
- " 12 Russian Minister, A. Pavlow and all Russian residents left Seoul under Japanese escort and went on board French Cruiser Pascal, which took them to Shanghai, sailing on Feb. 16. A Pavlow Departure
- " 15 Twelfth Division, Japanese Army landing Chemulpo. 12th Division

- 1904
Feb. 22 Americans from mines and extreme north arrived at Pengyang. U. S. Cruiser Cincinnati brought them from Chinampo to Chemulpo on March 15. American Refugees
- " 23 Protocol of Alliance signed between Japan and Korea. Protocol
- " " Ye Yong Ik left for Japan. Ye Yong Ik
- " 25 Korean Government announced that Wiju would be made an open port. (It was announced on March 24 that Yongampo would be made an open port). Wiju and Yongampo Opened
- " 26 Russian mounted scouts reached Pengyang and were driven back by Japanese soldiers. Cossacks at Pengyang
- March 5 Major General Yamane arrived with a large staff to prosecute the building of the Seoul-Wiju Railway. Gen. Yamane Wiju R. R.
- " 17-26 Visit to Seoul of Marquis Ito and suite. Marquis Ito also visited Seoul August 25, 1898. Marquis Ito
- " 21 Headquarters of the First Army under General Kuroki, arrived at Pengyang. Gen. Kuroki

DECORATIONS.

To Marquis Ito, The Grand Cordon of the Golden Measure.

To Minister Hayashi First Class of Tai Kuk.

To Major General Iditti Second Class of Tai Kuk.

To S. Hagiwara Secretary of Legation Third Class of Tai Kuk.

To Major Nodzu Third Class of Tai Kuk.

To Mayor Yoshida " " " Pal Kwai.

To Surgeon Wada " " " " "

To Consul Mimashi Fourth " " Tai Kuk.

To Secretary-Interpreter Fourth Class of Tai Kuk. (Shiokawa).

To Attache Okabe Fifth class of Tai Kuk.

To Attache Furuya " " " " "

To Eleve Consul Debuchi Fifth Class of Tai Kuk.

To Secretary Interpreter Mayema Fifth Class of Tai Kuk.

To Captain Inouye Fourth Class of Tai Kuk.

To Chancellor Ichioka Sixth Class of Pal Kwai.

To Chancellor Fuginami Sixth Class of Pal Kwai.

To Horace N. Allen, U. S. Minister, First Class of Tai Kuk.

PART III.

Korean Treaties and Agreements.

Feb. 26, 1876	Japan-Korean Treaty of Kangwha, signed.
Mch. 22, 1876	" " " " " ratified.
Aug. 24, 1876	" " Agreement <i>re</i> Trade Regulations.
Oct. 14, 1876	" " " " Fusan trade.
Jan. 30, 1877	" " " " Settlement.
July 3, 1877	" " " " Shipwrecks.
Dec. 20, 1877	" " " " Coal Depots.
May 20, 1878	" " " " Shiprecked Koreans.
Aug. 30, 1879	" " " " Opening of Gensan.
Aug. 4, 1881	" " " Land rent at Gensan.
May 22, 1882	American-Korean Treaty, signed.
June 6, 1882	British-Korean Treaty, signed. (Cancelled.)
Aug. 30, 1882	Japan-Korean Additional Agreement <i>re</i> Emeute of '82.
Sept. 1882	Chinese-Korean Regulations for Overland Trade.
Oct. 31, 1882	Japan-Korean Agreement <i>re</i> Travel and Trade.
March 1883	Chinese-Korean Regulations for Liaou Tung Trade.
May 19, 1883	American-Korean Treaty ratified.
July 25, 1883	Japan-Korean Trade Regulations Additional.
July 25, 1883	" " Agreement <i>re</i> Port Limits.
July 25, 1883	" " " " Fishermen.
Sept. 1883	" " " " Jenchuan Settlement.
Nov. 26, 1883	British-Korean Treaty of Seoul, signed.
Nov. 26, 1883	German-Korean Treaty of Seoul, signed.
April 1, 1884	Chinese-Korean Agreement <i>re</i> Chemulpo Settlement.
April 28, 1884	British-Korean Treaty, ratified.
June 25, 1884	Russian-Korean Treaty of Seoul, signed.
June 26, 1884	Italian-Korean Treaty of Seoul, signed.
Oct. 3, 1884	General-Agreement <i>re</i> Chemulpo Settlement.
Nov. 11, 1884	Japan-Korean Agreement <i>re</i> Remission of Indemnity.
Nov. 18, 1884	German-Korean Treaty, ratified.

- Jan. 9, 1885 Japan-Korean Agreement *re* Emeute of 1884.
 April 18, 1885 Li-Ito, Convention of Tientsin *re* Korea.
 Oct. 14, 1885 Russian-Korean Treaty, ratified.
 June 4, 1886 French-Korean Treaty of Seoul, signed.
 July 24, 1886 Italian-Korean Treaty ratified.
 May 30, 1887 French-Korean Treaty of Seoul, ratified.
 Aug. 20, 1888 Russian-Korean Agreement *re* Tumen River Trade.
 Nov. 12, 1889 Japan-Korean Fisheries Regulations.
 June 23, 1892 Austro-Hungary-Korean Treaty of Tokio, signed.
 Oct. 5, 1893 " " " " " " ratified.
 Aug. 16, 1894 Chinese-Korean Treaties abrogated.
 Aug. 26, 1894 Japanese-Korean Treaty of Alliance. (Temporary.)
 Sept. 11, 1899 Chinese-Korean Treaty of Seoul, signed.
 Dec. 14, 1899 " " " " " " ratified.
 Oct. 3, 1900 Japan-Korean Additional Fisheries Regulations.
 Mch. 23, 1901 Belgian-Korean Treaty of Seoul, signed.
 Feb. 23, 1904 Japan-Korean Protocol "Alliance."

PART IV.

Consular and Diplomatic Representatives.

IN THE ORDER OF THEIR ESTABLISHMENT.

Japanese.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES.

- Nov. 25, 1877 Y. Hanabusa,
Sept. 18, 1882 Chargé d'Affaires.
(Afterwards made Minister Resident.)
Jan. 7, 1888 S. Takesoye,
Jan. 9, 1885 Minister Resident.
Jan. 9, 1885 M. Kondo,
June 23, 1885 Chargé d'Affaires, *ad int.*.
June 23, 1885 K. Takahira,
Oct. 3, 1886 Chargé d'Affaires, *ad int.*
Oct. 1, 1886 F. Sugimura,
Mch. 21, 1887 Chargé d'Affaires, *ad int.*
Mch. 13, 1887 K. Takahira,
Sept. 20, 1887 Chargé d'Affaires, *ad int.*
Sept. 20, 1887 M. Kondo,
April 4, 1891 Chargé d'Affaires.
Feb. 8, 1891 F. Kawagita,
Mch. 13, 1891 Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General.
April 17, 1891 T. Kajiyama,
Dec. 2, 1892 Minister Resident.
Jan. 25, 1893 M. Oishi,
June 3, 1893 Minister Resident.
Sept. 28, 1893 K. Otori,
Oct. 17, 1894 Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary.
Oct. 26, 1894 Count Inouye,
Sept. 1, 1895 E. E. & M. P.

Japanese Diplomatic List—Continued.

- Sept. 1, 1895 Viscount Miura,
 Oct. 20, 1895 E. E. & M. P.
 Oct. 19, 1895 J. Komura,
 May 31, 1896 Minister Resident.
 (Promoted to be E. E. & M. P., April 13, 1896.)
 July * 7, 1896 K. Hara,
 Oct. 4, 1896 E. E. & M. P.
 Feb. 24, 1897 M. Kato,
 May 17, 1899 Minister Resident.
 (Promoted to be E. E. & M. P., Dec. 14, 1898.)

SECRETARIES OF LEGATION.

- June 25, 1899 G. Hayashi,
 Present Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
 Dec. 11, 1900 G. Hayashi, on leave,
 Feb. 6, 1901 Y. Yamaza, Chargé d'Affaires, *ad int.*
 Dec. 24, 1901 G. Hayashi, on leave,
 Feb. 8, 1902 S. Hagiwara, C. d'A. *ad int.*
 Dec. 19, 1902 G. Hayashi, on leave,
 Feb. 13, 1903 S. Hagiwara, C d'A. *ad int.*
 June 9, 1879 M. Kondo.
 Jan. 12, 1883
 Nov. 30, 1882 H. Shimamura.
 Jan. 9, 1885
 Nov. 14, 1888 F. Sugimura.
 Oct. 25, 1895
 May 1894 K. Matsui.
 Dec. 1894 (He had served as Second Secretary some years.)
 July 6, 1894 E. Hioki,
 Oct. 18, 1899 (Second Secretary for a time.)
 May 1, 1896 M. Kato.
 Feb. 24, 1897
 Aug. 3, 1896 S. Akidzuki,
 Oct. 13, 1899 Also Consul at Seoul.

Japanese Diplomatic List—Continued.

May 26, 1899	E. Yamaza,
Feb. 1901	Also Consul for a part of the time.
Feb. 26, 1900	S. Kokubo, (Former Interpreter).
Present	Third Secretary (In Washington on leave).
June 16, 1901	S. Hagiwara,
Present	Secretary of Legation.
1902	F. Otori,
Present	Second Secretary of Legation.
	D. Shiokawa,
Present	Secretary-Interpreter.

MILITARY ATTACHÉS.

May 1882	Captain S. Isobayashi.
Dec. 1884	
1885	Captain M. Umidzu.
Nov. 15, 1886	
Nov. 5, 1888	Captain J. Miura.
June 20, 1888	
June 19, 1888	Capain H. Shibayama.
June 5, 1891	
Aug. 23, 1891	Captain F. Wotanabe.
Oct. 1894	
Oct. 1894	Lieut. Col. Kusunose.
Oct. 20, 1895	
Oct. 1895	Major F. Watanabe.
Aug. 9, 1896	
May 1896	Captain S. Nodzu,
Present	(Promoted to be Major, Oct. 28, 1899.)
Sept. 10, 1896	Lieut. Col. K. Usagawa.
Oct. 1898	

Japanese Diplomatic List—Continued.

NAVAL ATTACHÉS.

Dec. 27, 1887 Commander R. Inouye.
 April 14, 1891
 Mch. 30, 1891 Lieut. H. Taketomi.
 Mch. 1893
 Mch. 1893 Commander T. Mino.
 Feb. 13, 1898
 Feb. 14, 1898 Captain N. Otsuka.
 Oct. 19, 1900
 Oct. 9, 1900 Captain M. Fukui.
 Present

Japanese Consular List.

SEOUL.

Oct. 30, 1884	H. Shimamura,	Feb. 25, 1897	S. Akidzuki,
May 4, 1885	Vice Consul.	Oct. 13, 1899	Consul.
June 23, 1885	A. Yugi,	Oct. 14, 1899	J. Shinobu.
May 30, 1887	Acting Consul.	Dec. 6, 1899	Acting Consul.
Aug. 8, 1887	N. Hashiguchi,	Dec. 7, 1899	E. Yamaza,
Jan. 17, 1891	Consul.	July 21, 1900	Consul.
Nov. 14, 1891	F. Sugimura,	July 22, 1900	K. Mimashi,
1893	Consul.	Present	Consul.
Dec. 17, 1893	S. Uchida,		B. Kubota.
July 7, 1896	Consul.	Present	Elève Consul.
July 8, 1896	M. Kato.		Clerks—U. Oyama ;
Feb 24, 1897	Consul		I. Takeda ; G. Miho.

CHEMULPO.

Feb. 1883	F. Sugimura.	Mch. 11, 1886	J. Suzuki,
June 29, 1883	Vice Consul.	Dec. 27, 1888	Consul.
June 29, 1883	F. Kobayashi,	Dec. 28, 1888	G. Hayashi,
June 5, 1885	Consul.	May 5, 1892	Vice Consul.

Japanese Consular List—Continued.

May 6, 1892	T. Nosse,	Dec. 28, 1895	M. Hagihara,
Sept. 30, 1894	Vice Consul.	Oct. 7, 1896	Acting Consul.
Oct. 1, 1894	H. Eitaki,	Oct. 8, 1896	K. Ishii,
Jan. 19, 1895	Acting Consul.	Nov. 14, 1898	Consul.
Jan. 20, 1895	S. Chinda.	Nov. 14, 1898	K. Shidehara.
May 25, 1895	Consul.	May 11, 1899	Acting Consul.
May 26, 1895	E. Yamaza,	May 11, 1899	H. Ijuin,
Aug. 2, 1895	Acting Consul.	Feb. 1901	Consul.
Oct. 8, 1895	N. Hashiguchi,	Feb. 7, 1901	A. Ariyoshi,
Dec. 27, 1895	Consul.	Nov. 25, 1901	Acting Consul.
Nov. 25, 1901	M. Kato, (Dec. 2, 1901, Date of Letters.)		
Present	Consul.		
	Sept. 5, 1902. M. Kato, on leave,		
	Oct. 6, 1902. B. Kobuta, Acting Consul.		
	T. Okuda,		
Present	Elève Consul.		
	Chancellors—S. Nakamura; K. Imai; K. Tsuchiya; K. Tojo; J. Tada, (Interpreter).		

FUSAN.

April 23, 1880	M. Kondo,	April 1890	K. Tatsuta,
Feb. 19, 1882	Consul.	April 2, 1891	Consul.
July 1, 1882	S. Fukuta,	May 1, 1891	T. Nakagawa,
Aug. 1882	Consul.	July 12, 1892	Vice Consul.
Aug. 1882	K. Mayeda,	July 13, 1892	Y. Murota,
Feb. 24, 1886	Consul General.	Nov. 6, 1894	Consul General.
Feb. 25, 1886	H. Miyamoto,	Nov. 7, 1894	E. Yamaza,
Nov. 4, 1886	Acting Consul.	Nov. 12, 1894	Acting Consul.
Nov. 4, 1886	Y. Murota,	Nov. 12, 1894	M. Kato,
Nov. 1889	Consul.	April 27, 1896	Consul.
Nov. 1889	H. Miyamoto,	April 29, 1896	J. Sakata,
April 1890	Acting Consul.	May 8, 1896	Acting Consul.

Japanese Consular List—Continued.

May 8, 1896	S. Akidzuki,	July 24, 1896	J. Sakata,
July 24, 1896	Consul.	Nov. 2, 1896	Acting Consul.
Nov. 2, 1896	H. Ijuin,	May 5, 1899	T. Nakamura,
May 4, 1899	Consul.	Oct. 22, 1899	Acting Consul.
Oct. 23, 1899	T. Nosse,		
Oct. 15, 1901	Consul.		
Oct. 15, 1901	K. Shidehara, (Letters dated Oct. 23.)		
Nov. 13, 1902	Consul.		
Nov. 13, 1902	N. Imai, Vice Consul.		
Present	Acting Consul.		
	Chancellors—N. Tanaka; K. Takao; S. Tachibana; H. Saito.		

GENSAN.

April 1880	K. Mayeda,	1892	H. Miyamoto,
Aug. 1882	Consul General.	1893	Acting Consul.
Sept. 1882	S. Soyeda,	1893	S. Uyeno,
1884	Consul.	Feb. 27, 1896	Consul.
1884	Y. Oku,	Feb. 27, 1896	Y. Futaguch,
Aug. 21 1886	Acting Consul.	Nov. 21, 1898	Consul.
Aug. 21 1886	O. Watanabe,	Nov. 21, 1898	M. Ogawa,
July 1, 1889	Vice Consul.	Sept. 19, 1899	Consul.
July 1889	S. Hisamidzu,		
1892	Acting Consul.		
Sept. 19, 1899	S. Muto,		
Aug. 19, 1901	Consul.		
Aug. 19, 1901	A. Segawa, (Letters dated July 29.)		
May 28, 1902	Consul.		
May 28, 1902	S. Tamana.		
June 18, 1902	Chancellor in Charge.		
June 18, 1902	M. Iwasaki,		
Present	Acting Consul.		
	Chancellors—S. Tamana; T. Imai; H. Takeda.		

Japanese Consular List—Continued.

CHENAMPO.

Oct. 30, 1897	K. Ishii,	Dec. 7, 1900	K. Tsuchiya,
Nov. 1898	Consul.	May 16, 1899	K. Kirino.
Nov. 1898	Y. Ogi,	Dec. 3, 1900	Acting Consul,
May 16, 1899	Acting Consul.	Mch. 20, 1901	Acting Consul.
Mch. 20, 1901	K. Nakayama, (Letters date March 25, 1901.)		
Present	Consul.		
	Chancellor—S. Tokuya. Interpreter—K. Fukuda.		

MOKPO.

Oct. 25, 1897	S. Hisamidzu,	June 30, 1899	J. Sakata,
June 30, 1899	Consul.	July 18, 1899	Acting Consul.
July 18, 1899	S. Morikawa,	April 16, 1902	S. Koike,
April 6, 1902	Consul.	July 6, 1902	Chancellor in Charge.
July 10, 1902	T. Wakamatsu, (Letters dated Aug. 4.)		
Present	Consul.		
	Chancellors—S. Koike; G. Takashima.		

MASAMPO.

May 22, 1899	T. Kawakami,	Nov. 4, 1899	T. Nakamura,
Nov. 4, 1899	Acting Consul.	Dec. 29, 1889	Acting Consul.
Dec. 29, 1899	J. Sakata,		
Nov. 30, 1902	Consul.		
Nov. 30, 1902	Y. Miura, (Letters dated Dec. 26, 1902.)		
Present	Consul.		
	Chancellors—T. Kokubu; R. Watanabe.		

KUNSAN.

May 26, 1899	K. Asayama,
Present	Acting Consul.
Chancellor	K. Andow.

PENGYANG.

Aug. 12, 1899	Y. Shinjo,
Present	Acting Consul.

SUNCHIN.

July 22, 1899	S. Kubo,	Oct. 11, 1900	T. Kawakami,
Oct. 11, 1900	Acting Consul.	Present	Acting Consul.

United States Consular and Diplomatic List.

- May 20, 1883 Lucius H. Foote, (Assumed duties.)
 Jan. 10, 1885 Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
- Jan. 10, 1885 Geo. C. Foulk,
 June 12, 1886 Chargé d'Affaires, *ad int.*
- June 12, 1886 Wm. H. Parker,
 Sept. 1, 1886 Minister Resident and Consul General.
- Sept. 1, 1886 Geo. C. Foulk,
 Dec. 11, 1886 Chargé d'Affaires, *ad int.*
- Dec. 11, 1886 Wm. W. Rockhill,
 April 1, 1887 Chargé d'Affaires, *ad int.*
- April 1, 1887 Hugh A. Dinsmore,
 May 26, 1890 Minister Resident and Consul General.
- Nov. 21, 1887. On leave.
 Dec. 28, 1887. Chas. C. Long Chargé d'Affaires *ad int.*
 Dec. 11, 1888. Ditto till
 Feb. 19, 1889.
- May 26, 1890 Augustine Heard,
 June 27, 1893 M. R. & C. G.
- Oct. 22, 1891. On leave,
 Nov. 22, 1891. Horace N. Allen Chargé d'Affaires *ad int.*
 June 23, 1892. Ditto till
 Sept. 4, 1892.
- June 27, 1893 Joseph R. Herod,
 Aug. 31, 1893 Chargé d'Affaires, *ad int.*
- Aug. 31, 1893 Horace N. Allen,
 April 30, 1894 Chargé d'Affaires, *ad int.*
- April 30, 1894 John M. B. Sill,
 Sept. 13, 1897 M. R. & C. G.
- Sept. 13, 1895. On leave,
 Oct. 24, 1895. Horace N. Allen Chargé d'Affaires *ad int.*
 Sept. 18, 1896. Ditto till
 Nov. 18, 1896.

United States Consular and Diplomatic List—Continued.

July 17, 1897	Horace N. Allen, (Previously Secretary of Legation.)
Promoted	Minister Resident and Consul General.
June 21, 1901	Horace N. Allen,
Present	E. E. & M. P.
	October 15, 1901. Horace N. Allen on leave,
	March 31, 1902. Gordon Paddock, Acting.

SECRETARIES OF LEGATION.

Nov. 2, 1887	Charles C. Long,
Aug. 4, 1889	Secretary of Legation.
July 9, 1890	Horace N. Allen,
Sept. 13, 1897	Promoted to be M. R. & C. G.
	Sept. 25, 1890. Also, Deputy Consul General.
	Feb. 17, 1896. Also, Vice and Deputy Consul General.
Jan. 10, 1898	Wm. F. Sands, (Assumed duties).
Nov. 15, 1899	Secretary of Legation.
	May 2, 1891. Also, Vice and Deputy Consul General.
Mch. 29, 1900	Edwin V. Morgan, (Assumed duties.
" 29, 1901	Transferred. Commission dated Jan. 4, 1900.)
April 24, 1901	Gordon Paddock, (Date of Commission.
Present	Assumed duties Aug. 5).

CONSULAR OFFICERS.

May 9, 1901	Gordon Paddock,
	Vice and Deputy Consul General.
" 23, 1902	Consul General, (Assumed duties July.)

NAVAL ATTACHÉ.

June 5, 1884	Lieut. Geo. C. Foulk,
Dec. 11, 1886	Naval Attaché.

MILITARY ATTACHÉ.

Dec. 6, 1901	Captain James R. Reeves.
June 10, 1902	Transferred.
June 10, 1902	Captain André W. Brewster.
Present	

British Diplomatic List.

Feb. 27, 1884	Sir Harry Parkes, G. C. M. G. K. C. B.
Mch. 22, 1885	Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary.
Nov. 24, 1885	Sir John Walsham, K. C. M. G.
April 1, 1892	E. E. & M. P.
April 1, 1892	Rt. Hon. Sir Nicholas R. O 'Conor, G. C. B. G. C. M. G.
Oct. 24, 1895	E. E. & M. P.
Jan. 1, 1896	Sir Claude MacDonald, G. C. M. G. K. C. B.
Feb. 22, 1898	E. E. & M. P.
Feb. 22, 1898	J. N. Jordan, (Previously Consul General.)
Promoted	Chargé d'Affaires.
Nov. 11, 1901	Minister Resident and Consul General.
Present	(Commission dated July 15.)
	May 17, 1900, J. N. Jordan, on leave.
	Nov. 4, 1901, J. H. Gubbins, Acting.

British Consular List.

SEOUL.

Mch. 17, 1884	W. G. Aston,
Oct. 22, 1885	Provisional Consul General.
Jan. 14, 1885	W. R. Carles,
May 31, 1885	Acting Consul General.
Oct. 23, 1885	E. C. Baber,
Nov. 24, 1886	Acting Consul General.
Nov. 25, 1886	E. H. Parker,
Jan. 17, 1887	Acting Consul General.
Jan. 18, 1887	T. Watters,
June 11, 1888	Acting Consul General.
June 12, 1888	C. M. Ford,
May 5, 1889	Acting Consul General.
May 6, 1889	W. C. Hillier, (Now Sir Walter Hillier).
Oct. 27, 1896	Acting Consul General.
	Promoted to be full Consul General, Oct. 1, 1891.

British Consular List.—Continued.

July 21, 1893. W. H. Wilkinson, (Mr. Hillier absent).

Jan. 31, 1894. Acting Consul General.

Feb. 4, 1894, C. T. Gardner (Mr. Hillier absent).

Sept. 30, 1894. Acting Consul General.

Oct. 2, 1896 J. N. Jordan, C. M. G.

Present Consul General. Promoted to be Chargé d'Affaires also
Feb. 22, 1898. (Also Minister Resident).

May 17, 1900. J. H. Gubbins, C. M. G. (Mr. Jordan
absent).

Present. Acting Chargé d'Affaires and Consul
General.

1884	James Scott,	Dec. 3, 1892	H. H. Fox,
Oct. 22, 1886	Assistant.	Sept. 4, 1894	Assistant.
Oct. 9, 1885	E. L. B. Allen,	Sept. 8, 1894	H. F. King,
May 11, 1885	Assistant.	Feb. 15, 1895	Assistant.
Sept. 18, 1887	C. W. Campbell,	Feb. 15, 1895	R. Willis,
Feb. 25, 1891	Assistant.	Dec. 31, 1897	Assistant.
April 18, 1891	W. P. Ker,	Jan. 1, 1899	H. A. Ottewill,
Sept. 10, 1892	Assistant.	Present	Assistant.

CHEMULPO.

Mch. 17, 1884	W. R. Carles,	April 7, 1888	C. W. Campbell,
June 6, 1885	Prov. Vice Consul.	May 3, 1888	Acting Vice Consul.
June 7, 1885	E. H. Parker,	May 4, 1888	James Scott.
Nov. 24, 1886	Vice Consul.	June 25, 1888	Acting Vice Consul.
Nov. 25, 1886	James Scott,	June 26, 1888	C. W. Campbell,
Mch. 31, 1887	Acting Vice Consul.	Nov. 19, 1888	Acting Vice Consul.
April 1, 1887	H. E. Fulford,	Nov. 30, 1888	H. E. Fulford,
May 30, 1887	Acting Vice Consul.	May 12, 1890	Vice Consul.
May 30, 1887	James Scott,	May 13, 1890	James Scott,
April 6, 1888	Acting Vice Consul.	Sept. 11, 1891	Vice Consul.

British Consular List—Continued.

Sept. 12, 1891	E. H. Fraser,	June 10, 1897	H. Willis,
Mch. 10, 1892	Vice Consul.	Sept. 8, 1897	Acting Vice Consul.
Mch. 10, 1892	James Scott,	Sept. 9, 1897	H. B. Joly,
Sept. 26, 1892	Acting Vice Consul.	June 22, 1898	Vice Consul.
Sept. 27, 1892	W. O. Johnson,	June 25, 1898	H. A. Ottewill,
July 24, 1893	Vice Consul.	Nov. 4, 1898	Acting Vice Consul.
July 25, 1893	H. H. Fox,	Nov. 5, 1898	A. J. Sundius,
Feb. 5, 1894	Acting Vice Consul.	July 31, 1899	Vice Consul.
Feb. 6, 1894	W. H. Wilkinson,	Aug. 1, 1899	H. Goffe,
June 9, 1897	Vice Consul.	Present	Vice Consul.

German Diplomatic and Consular List.

SEOUL.

Nov. 18, 1884	Captain Zembsch,
Aug. 11, 1885	Consul General.
Aug. 11, 1885	H. Budler,
May 17, 1886	Acting Consul General.
May 17, 1886	T. Kempermann,
May 22, 1887	Consul General.
May 22, 1887	F. Krien.
Dec. 5, 1898	Acting. Appointed Consul, April 27, 1889.
	June 10. 1890. On leave,
	F. Reinsdorf in charge.
Dec. 5, 1898	F. Reinsdorf,
April 1, 1900	Acting Consul.
April 1, 1900	H. Weipert,
Present	Acting Consul. (Appointed full Consul Sept. 29, 1900).

ASSISTANTS.

1884	H. Budler,
May 17, 1886	Vice Consul.
Oct. 5, 1887	F. Reinsdorf,
April 1, 1900	Student Interpreter. Vice Consul, Feb. 5, 1892.

German Diplomatic and Consular List.—Continued.

May 1, 1885	M. J. Domke,
Nov. 16, 1894	Consular Clerk.
Dec. 16, 1894	F. A. Kalitzky,
Feb. 10, 1897	Consular Clerk.
Mch. 5, 1897	R. Brinckmeier,
Present	Consular Clerk.

Russian Consular and Diplomatic List.

Oct. 14, 1885	C. Waeber, Conseiller d'Etat.
Aug. 23, 1881	Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General.
Aug. 23, 1891	P. Dmetrevsky, Conseiller de college,
Nov. 29, 1893	Chargé d'Affaires, <i>ad int.</i> and Consul General.
Nov. 29, 1893	P. Kehrberg, Secrétaire de college,
Feb. 3, 1894	Chargé d'Affaires, <i>ad int.</i> and Consul General.
Feb. 3, 1894	C. Waeber, Conseiller d'Etat actuel,
June 2, 1894	Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General.
June 2, 1894	P. Kehrberg, Secrétaire de college,
July 14, 1894	Chargé d'Affaires, <i>ad int.</i> and Consul General.
July 14, 1894	C. Waeber, Conseiller d'Etat actuel,
Jan. 12, 1896	Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General.
Jan. 12, 1896	A. N. Speyer, Conseiller d'Etat,
Feb. 28, 1896	Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General.
Feb. 28, 1896	C. Waeber, Conseiller d'Etat actuel,
Aug. 24, 1897	Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General.
Aug. 24, 1897	A. N. Speyer, Conseiller d'Etat,
Mch. 28, 1898	Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General.
Mch. 28, 1898	N. Matunine, Conseiller d'Etat actuel,
Dec. 31, 1898	Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General.
Dec. 13, 1898	A. Pavlow, Conseiller d'Etat,
April 18, 1899	Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General.
April 18, 1899	P. Dmetrevsky, Conseiller d'Etat,
Aug. 29, 1899	Chargé d'Affaires, <i>ad int.</i> and Consul General.

Russian Consular List—Continued.

Aug. 29, 1899	E. Stein, Assesseur de college,
Jan. 29, 1900	Chargé d'Affaires, <i>ad int.</i> and Consul General.
Dec. 13, 1898	A Pavlow, Conseiller d'Etat, Chargé d'Affairs.
April, 9, 1902	A. Pavlow, Imperial Chamberlain,
Present	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Letters dated Feb. 10).
Feb. 12, 1904	Handed over Legation to French Minister.
	July 20, 1902. A. Pavlow, on leave,
	May 1903. E. Stein Chargé d'Affairs <i>ad int.</i>

SECRETARIES.

	1885	N. Schouisky,
March	1888	Secretary-Interpreter.
March	1888	A. Grouchetsky,
March	1892	Acting Secretary and Interpreter.
March	1892	P. Kehrberg,
June 23, 1895		Secretary and Interpreter.
Mch. 23, 1895		N. Rospopoff,
June. 22, 1895		Acting Secretary and Interpreter.
June. 22, 1895		E. Stein,
Mch. 13, 1896		Acting Secretary and Interpreter.
Mch. 13, 1896		P. Kehrberg,
Sept. 1899		Secretary and Interpreter.
Sept. 1899		E. Stein,
Present		Secretary of Legation.
Sept. 1899		P. Kehrberg,
Present		Interpreter.
Sept. 2, 1897		A. Maximow,
Present		Student Interpreter.

CONSULS.

July 20, 1895	N. Rospopoff,
April 17, 1896	Vice Consul, Seoul.

Russian Consular List—Continued.

April 17, 1896	Z. Polianovsky,
Sept. 19, 1897	Acting Vice Consul, Seoul.
Sept. 19, 1897	N. Rospopoff,
April 8, 1898	Vice Consul, Seoul.
Mch. 11, 1901	Z. Polianovsky,
Present	Vice Consul, Seoul. (Residence—Chemulpo).
Mch. 1900	S. Sokoff,
Jan. 22, 1902	Vice Consul, Masampo.
Jan. 22, 1902	G. Kozakow,
Present	Vice Consul, Masampo.

MILITARY ATTACHÉS.

1896	Colonel N. Strelbitsky,
Sept. 10, 1902	Military Attaché.
Sept. 10, 1902	Lieutenant-Colonel Leonide de Raaben,
Present	Military Attaché.

French Consular and Diplomatic List.

June 6, 1888	V. Collin de Plancy,
June 15, 1891	Commissaire and Consul General.
June 15, 1891	E. Rocher,
March 6, 1892	Acting Commissaire and Consul General.
March 6, 1892	Guerin.
April 9, 1892	Acting Commissaire and Consul General.
April 9, 1892	H. Frandin,
March 1, 1894	Commissaire and Consul General.
March 1, 1894	G. Lefevre,
April 27, 1896	Acting Commissaire and Consul General.
April 27, 1896	V. Collin de Plancy,
Nov. 30, 1899	Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General.
Nov. 30, 1899	G. Lefevre,
Mch. 12, 1901	Chargé d'Affaires <i>ad int.</i>

French Consular List—Continued.

May 24, 1901	Promoted	V. Collin de Plancy	Minister Plenipotentiary, with functions of Minister Resident. (Letters dated Feb. 28).
Oct. 27, 1903		V. Collin de Plancy on leave, Vicomte de Fontenay	Chargé d'Affaires <i>ad int.</i>

SECRETARIES.

June 6, 1688	Guerin,
May 6, 1890	Secretary.
May 23, 1890	Maurice Courant,
Feb. 11, 1892	Acting Secretary.
Feb. 10, 1892	Guerin,
May 28, 1892	Secretary.
June 11, 1892	Sainson,
May 25, 1893	Secretary.
May 25, 1893	G. Lefevre,
Aug. 10, 1901	Interprête—Chancelier.
Jan. 31, 1899	Pierre-Marie Saltarel,
Jan. 16, 1900	Consular Clerk.
Jan. 24, 1901	R. Soulangue Teissier,
Present	Elève Vice Consul.
June 5, 1902	Fernand Berteaux,
Present	Vice Consul.
Sept. 1896	Commandant Vidal.
June 13, 1901	Transferred.
June 13, 1901	Lieutenant Colonel de Grandprey.
Present	

Present Chinese List.

Oct. 20, 1898	Hsu Sou Peng	Appointed, E. E. & M. P.
" " "	Hsu Tai Shin	" First Secretary.
" " "	Chou Jun Chang	" Second Secretary.
" " "	Woo Chi Tsao	" English Secretary.

Present Chinese List—Continued.

Oct. 20, 1898	Huang Tsu Yi	appointed Attaché.
" " "	Jin Ko Ching	" "
" " "	Woo Yun Ching	" Chancellor.
" " "	Chang Chia Chu	" Student Interpreter.
July 3, 1899	Yao Shih Huang	" Student Interpreter.
Jan. 26, 1900	Ku Win Hsi	" Physician.
Jan. 1, 1901	Hsu Chih Ting	" Chancellor.
July 3, 1899	Woo Quong Pi	" Consul General, Seoul.
Jan. 26, 1899	Tong Yin Tung	" Attaché-Consular, "
Dec. 3, 1899	Chang Ching Hsun	" " " "
Oct. 24, 1900	C. F. Moore	" " " "
Oct. 20, 1898	Woo Kan	" " " Chemulpo.
Jan. 26, 1899	C. T. Tong	" " " "
Jan. 26, 1900	Fu Liang Pi	" Consul Fusan.
" " "	Liang Chao	" Consular Attaché "
Dec. 15, 1900	Li Chu Shih	" " " "
Oct. 20, 1898	Li Chung	" Consular Attaché, Chenampo.
Dec. 2, 1900	Lu Ching Shou	" Vice Consul, pro tem, "
Jan. 26, 1899	Tang Chao Hsien	" Vice Consul "

Chinese Diplomatic and Consular List.

Feb. 6, 1901	Hsu Tai Shen, Secretary of Legation,
Nov. 12, 1902	Chargé d'Affaires <i>ad int.</i>
Nov. 12, 1901	Hsu Tai Shen,
Present	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Sept. 18, 1901	Chien Ming Fen,
Present	First Secretary of Legation.
Dec. 11, 1901	Hsu Chih Pei,
Present	Second Secretary of Legation.
Assistants, C. T. Woo; E. T. Woo; Huang Hsu Yi;	
Chien Hsi Yu; Fay Teh Pao; Yao Ying Tai;	
Hsu Pao Chin; Wang Nin Chih.	

Chinese Diplomatic and Consular List—Continued.**CONSULATE, SEOUL.**

July 3, 1899 Woo Quong Pi,
May 29, 1901 Consul General.
May 29, 1901 Foo Liang Be,
Jan. 2, 1903 Consul General.
Jan. 2, 1903 Woo Chi Tsao, (C. T. Woo), English Secretary of
Legation,
Present Acting Consul General.
Assistants, E. T. Woo; Hiao Shi Ching.

CONSULATE, CHEMULPO.

Nov. 27, 1901 Hsu Yin Chih,
Present Consul.
Assistants, Hsu Chih Teng; Chou Wen Fung.

CONSULATE, FUSAN.

May 23, 1901 Hsu Hsiao E,
Present Consul.
Assistants, Li Tze Chang; Chang Teh Fay.

CONSULATE, CHENAMPO.

Mch. 15, 1902 Tong Yin Tung,
Present Vice Consul.
Assistant, Yu Chen Chi.

CONSULATE GENSAN, (WONSAN OR YUENSAN).

Jan. 14, 1903 T. S. Yee,
Present Vice Consul.
Assistant, Shang Pao Shun.

**Fragmentary List of Chinese Officials Prior to the War
of 1894-Records Lost.**

- Oct. 23, 1883 Chen Shu Tang,
Oct. 3, 1885 Commissioner of Commerce.
Sept. 1, 1884 Appointed Commissioner for Commercial and Diplomatic
Affairs.
Oct. 3, 1885 Yuan Shi Kwai,
July 1894 Resident Commissioner.
Oct. 1885 S. Y. Tong,
July 1894 Secretary and Consul (Seoul).
Feb. 11, 1884 Li Nai Yung. Replaced by Hung Tzu Pin,
July 1894 Deputy Commissioner (Consul) Chemulpo.
1885 Chen Wei Kwum. Replaced by Chan Fu Cho,
July 1894 Consul, Fusan.
1885 Liu Chai Chung. Replaced by You Wen Chon. 1894,
July 1884 Consul, Gensan.

There were probably other changes at the Consulates,
which establishments were all closed with the war in 1894.

Italian Diplomatic and Consular List.

- Dec. 16, 1901 Count Ugo Francesetti di Malgra,
Oct. 12, 1902 Consul. (Died this date).
Oct. 14, 1902 Count Carlo Fecia di Cossato,
Nov. 6, 1902 Acting Consul in charge.
Nov. 6, 1902 Carlo Rossetti,
Present Consul.
July 28, 1902 Attilio Monaco, (Date of appointment),
Minister Resident and Consul General.
May 6, 1903 (Took Charge).

Belgian Consular List.

- Oct. 17, 1901 Léon Vincart, (Commission dated June 20),
Present Consul General.
Oct. 10, 1901 Maurice Cuvelier, (Commission dated March 25).
1903 Vice Consul,
1903 Robert DeVose Vice Consul.

PART V.

List of the Chiefs of the Foreign Office.

Choh Riung Ha....	President ..5th day, 21th Moon, (1882)	
Min Yung Mok...	President	May 14, 1883
Kim Piung Se.....	President	April 12, 1884
Kim Hong Chip...	Acting President	July 16, 1884
" " "	President	Nov. 5, 1884
Choh Piung Ho....	President	Dec. 12, 1884
Kim Yun Sik.....	President	Jan. 23, 1885
Soh Sang Woo.....	Acting President	June 2, 1885
Kim Yun Sik.....	President (resumed)....	June 14, 1885
Soh Sang Woo.....	Acting President	May 12, 1886
Kim Yun Sik.....	President (resumed)....	Sept. 1, 1886
Soh Sang Woo.....	President	July 22, 1887
Pak Choo Yang...	Acting President	Sept. 10, 1887
Choh Piung Sik....	President	Sept. 22, 1887
Ye Chung Chil.....	Acting President	Sept. 6, 1888
Choh Piung Chik..	Acting President	Oct. 17, 1888
Mim Chong Muk..	President	Aug. 1, 1889
Ye Yong Chik.....	Acting President	Oct. 28, 1892
Choh Piung Chik..	President	Nov. 13, 1892
Nam Chung Chul..	President	May 14, 1893
Kim Hak Chin.....	Acting President	Dec. 3, 1893
Choh Piung Chik..	President	Jan. 2, 1894
Kim Hak Chin.....	Acting President	April 23, 1894
Choh Piung Chik..	President	May 29, 1894
Kim Ka Chin.....	Acting President	July 29, 1894
Kim Yun Sik.....	President	Aug. 4, 1894
" " "	*Minister for F. A.....	Aug. 23, 1894
Ye Wan Yong.....	Minister " " "	Feb. 12, 1896
Koh Yung Hui.....	Acting Minister.....	Sept. 25, 1896
Ye Wan Yong.....	Minister (resumed)....	Oct. 13, 1896
Min Chong Muk...	Acting Minister.....	July 2, 1897
Choh Piung Sik....	Minister	Nov. 3, 1897
Min Chong Muk..	Acting Minister.....	Feb. 18, 1898

*Foreign Office was made Department of Foreign Affairs on August

Choh Piung Chik..Acting Minister.....	March 29, 1898
Yu Kui Hwan.....Acting Minister.....	May 30, 1898
Ye Toh Chai.....Acting Minister.....	Aug. 8, 1898
Pak Chei Soon.....Acting Minister.....	Aug. 25, 1898
Choh Piung Chik...Minister	Sept. 24, 1898
Pak Chei Soon.....Minister	Oct. 10, 1898
Min Sang Ho.....Acting Minister.....	Nov. 28, 1898
Pak Chei Soon.....Minister	Dec. 7, 1898
Ye Toh Chai.....Acting Minister.....	March 24, 1899
Pak Chei Soon.....Minister	April 10, 1899
Min Chong Muk...Acting Minister.....	Jan. 1900
Pak Chei Soon.....Minister	April 10, 1900
Chey Yung Ha.....Acting Minister.....	Oct. 31, 1901
Min Chong Mook..Acting Minister.....	Nov. 8, 1901
Pak Chei Soon.....Minister.....	Jan. 10, 1902
You Key Whan.....Acting Minister.....	Mch. 15, 1902
Chey Yung Ha.....Acting Minister <i>ad int.</i> ..	April 28, 1902
You Key Whan.....Acting Minister.....	May 31, 1902
Chey Yung Ha.....Acting Minister <i>ad int.</i> ..	June 23, 1902
You Key Whan.....Acting Minister.....	July 4, 1902
Chey Yung Ha.....Acting Minister <i>ad int.</i> ..	Aug. 14, 1902
Chyo Pyung Sik....Acting Minister.....	Oct. 17, 1902
Chyo Pyung Sik....Minister.....	Oct. 31, 1902
Ye Toh Chai.....Minister.....	Feb. 7, 1903

Korean Diplomatic Service.

TO JAPAN.

Koh Yung Hui, E. E. & M. P.	Monthly salary Yen	416.66
Third Secretary Yu Chan	"	116.66
" " Chung Hai Yong	"	116.66
Clerk Choh Sung Hup	"	83.33
" Yiu Tong Sik	"	83.33
Private Secretaries.		
Koh Hui Song		
Pak Kui Choon		

Korean Diplomatic Services—Continued.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

Choh Min Hui, E. E. & M. P.	Yen 700.00
Second Secretary Sin Teh Moo "	200.00
Third " Ye Sung Koo "	166.66
Clerks Han Che Yu "	150.00
" Hong Chong Moo "	150.00
" Hiun Tong Sik "	150.00
Private Secretary Ye Chin Koo	
Counselor Charles W. Needham	250.00

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND ITALY.

Min Yong Ton, E. E. & M. P.	Yen 700.00
Third Secretary Ye Han Eung "	166.66
" " Aw Tal Yung "	166.66
Clerks Min Yu Sik "	150.00
Ye Kui Hiun "	150.00

TO GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

Min Chul Hoon, E. E. & M. P.	Yen 700.00
Third Secretary Hong Hiun Sik "	166.66
" " Min Sang Hiun "	166.66
Clerks Choh Yong Ho "	150.00
Han Kwang Ho "	150.00
Counselor Carl Herrmann "	250.00

TO RUSSIA.

Ye Pom Chin, E. E. & M. P.	Yen 700.00
Third Secretary Kwak Kwang Hui "	166.66
Clerk Ye Yik Chai "	150.00
Cho Miun Hui "	150.00

TO FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

Min Yung Chan, E. E. & M. P.	Yen 700.00
Second Secretary Ye Kui "	200.00
Third " Ye Chong Yup "	166.66

Korean Diplomatic Services Continued.

Clerks	Kang Tai Huin	"	10.005
	Ye Wee Chong	"	150.00
	Kim Miung Soo	"	150.00
Counselor	P. M. Saltarel	"	300.00

TO CHINA.

Pak Chei Soon, E. E. & M. P.	Yen	416.66
Second Secretary Pak Tai Yung	"	150.00
Third " Kim Pil Hui	"	116.66
Clerks Kim Kiun Chung	"	83.33
	Soh Pyung Up	" 83.33
Private " Pak Yil Yong		

Korean Consular Service.

IN THE UNITED STATES.

William H. Stevens, Consul General, New York.
 James R. Morse, Commercial Agent, New York.
 Frank F. Bostwick, Consul, San Francisco.

IN GREAT BRITAIN.

W. Pritchard-Morgan, Consul General, London.

IN GERMANY.

H. C. Eduard Meyer, Consul General, Hamburg.

IN RUSSIA.

Hwang Woo Yung, Consul, Vladivostock.
 Clerk, Ye Suk Chai.

IN FRANCE.

C. Roulina, Consul General, Paris.

IN BELGIUM.

Emile Le Hon. Cousul General, Brussels.

IN CHINA.

A. Guerin, Consul, Chefoo.

COMPLETE LIST OF KOREAN MINISTERS TO JAPAN.

- 1875 4th Moon Kim Kui Soo, "Minister."
- 1879 5th " Kim Hong Chip, "Minister."
- 1880 8th " Cho Pyung Ho, "Minister."
- 1882 " " Ye Cho Yun, Secretary.
- 1882 " " Pak Yong Hio, E. E. & M. P.
Kim Man Sik, Secretary.
- 1884 12th " Soh Sang Woo, "Minister."
P. G. von Moellendorf, Secretary.
- 1888 6th " Min Yung Chun, Minister Resident.
- 1888 13th " Kim Ka Chin, Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires.
- 1893 6th " Kim Sah Chul, Minister Resident.
Resigned 5 intercallary Month, 1892, 10 day.
- 1894 9th " Prince Eui Wha, Special Ambassador.
- 1895 10th " Koh Yung Hui E. E. & M. P.
- 1895 8th " Prince Ye Chai Soon, Special Ambassador.
- April 5, 1896 Ye Ha Yung, E. E. & M. P. Also Special Ambassador.
Resigned April 20, 1900.
- Aug. 4, 1900 Chyo Pyung Sik, E. E. & M. P.
Resigned November 30, 1900.
- Nov. 30, 1902 Sun Key Woon, E. E. & M. P. Secretary in Charge.
Resigned February 10, 1903.
- Feb. 10, 1903 Koh Yung Hui, E. E. & M. P. Present.

COMPLETE LIST OF KOREAN MINISTERS TO AMERICA.

- Aug. 20, 1887 Pak Chung Yang, E. E. & M. P. Presented Letters
Jan. 1888.
Chargés:—Ye Wan Yong; Ye Ha Yong; Ye Cha Yun.
- Mch. 10, 1893 Ye Siung Soo, Secretary of Legation, in charge.
- Feb. 14, 1894 Ye Siung Soo, Minister Resident and Consul General.
- Oct. 3, 1895 Min Yong Whan, E. E. & M. P. Did not go.
- Dec. 16, 1895 Soh Kwan Pom, E. E. & M. P. Presented Letters in
Feb. 1896.

List of Korean Ministers to America—Continued.

- June 23, 1896 Ye Pom Chin, E. E. & M. P.
 Mch. 21, 1899 Min Yong Whan, E. E. & M. P. Did not go.
 June 4, 1900 Sin Tai Moo, Secretary of Legation, in charge.
 Jan. 30, 1901 Ye Yong Tai, E. E. & M. P. Did not go.
 Mch. 17, 1901 Pak Chung Yang, E. E. & M. P. Did not go.
 Mch. 22, 1901 Cho Min Hui, E. E. & M. P. Present.

COMPLETE LIST OF KOREAN MINISTERS TO EUROPE.

- Sept. 16, 1887 Chyo Shin Hui, E. E. & M. P. to England; Germany;
 Russia; France and Italy. Only got as far as Hong-
 kong.
 Feb. 2, 1890 Pak Chei Soon, Same to same countries. Did not start.
 Oct. 13, 1895 Prince Eui Wha, Same to same countries and Austria.
 Did not start.
 Jan. 11, 1897 Min Yong Whan, Same to same countries. Did not go.
 Aug. 31, 1897 Min Yong Ik, The same.
 May 22, 1898 Seng Kui Won, Same to England; Germany and Italy.
 Not started.
 May 22, 1898 Yun Yun Sik, Same to Russia; France and Austria. Not
 started.
 Oct. 3, 1898 Min Yong Sun, To Russia; France, Austria. Not started.
 Mch. 20, 1899 Ye Pom Chin, E. E. & M. P. to Russia, France and
 Austria. Presentation in France April 24, 1900.
 Mch. 11, 1901 Ye Pom Chin, E. E. & M. P. to Russia only, Present.
 " " " Min Chul Houn, E. E. & M. P. to Germany & Austria.
 Present.
 " " " Min Yung Sun, E. E. & M. P. to England & Italy,
 Present.
 " " " Cho Min Hui, E. E. & M. P. to France. Not started.
 " 20, 1901 Kim Man Su, E. E. & M. P. to France. Presentation,
 July 10, 1901.
 Dec. 3, 1901 Min Yung Chan, E. E. & M. P. France. Presentation,
 April 19, 1902.
 " " " Min Yung Chan, Also accredited to Belgium. Present.

PART VI.

Chief Officers of the Korean Customs.

PORTS.	NAMES.	TITLE.	DATE ASSUMING CHARGE.
SEOUL	P. G. von Moellendorff	Inspector-General	1883 (?)
	A. B. Stripling	Acting „ „	Sept. 5, 1885
	H. F. Merrill	Chief Commissioner	Oct. 30, 1885
	J. F. Schoenike	Acting „	Nov. 11, 1880
	F. A. Morgan	„ „	Nov. 11, 1892
	J. McLeavy Brown, C. M. G.	Chief Commissioner	Oct. 4, 1893
CHINAMPO	E. Peugnet	Officer in Charge	Sept. 5, 1897
	B. Ohkubo	„ „ „	Dec. 30, 1899
	L. A. Hopkins	Assistant in Charge	April 1, 1900
JENCHUAN	A. B. Stripling	Commissioner	June 16, 1883
	J. Haas	„ „ twice	In 1883-4
	J. F. Schoenike	Acting „	June 4, 1886
	J. C. Johnson	„ „	Nov. 7, 1889
	F. A. Morgan	Commissioner	June 1, 1892
	W. McC. Osborne	Acting „	Nov. 4, 1892
KUNSAN	J. L. Chalmers	„ „	June 25, 1898
	Shi Ko Nagabayashi	Ass't in Charge (temporarily)	April 25, 1899
MOKPO	W. Armour	Officer in Charge	Sept. 17, 1897
	C. A. Maasberg	Acting Ass't in „	April 16, 1900
MASAMPO	A. Scagliotti	Ass't in Charge	May 1, 1899
	C. A. Maasberg	Officer in Charge	Nov. 13, 1899
	G. H. Arnous	Act. Ass't in Charge	April 1, 1900
FUSAN	W. N. Lovatt	Commissioner	July 3, 1883
	T. Piry	Act. „	June 1, 1886
	J. Hunt	„ „	July 27, 1888
	A. Scagliotti	Ass't in Charge	Feb. 19, 1898
	E. Laporte	Acting Com.	July 19, 1898
YUENSAN (GENSAN)	T. W. Wright	Commissioner	June 17, 1883
	E. F. Creagh	Act. „	May 24, 1886
	J. F. Oiesen	„ „	Dec. 18, 1889
	C. E. S. Wakefield	„ „	Aug. 15, 1900
SONGCHIN	L. Ahrendts	Ass't in Charge	May 1, 1899
	Y. Fujisaki	Officer in „	June 6, 1899

Decorations Conferred upon the Emperor of Korea and

His Officials.

BY JAPAN.

- Mch. 29, 1897 To His Majesty, the Emperor,
Grand Cordon of the Chrysanthemum.
- January 1901 To His Imperial Highness The Crown Prince,
Grand Cordon of the Chrysanthemum.
- April 1899 To General Ye Yun Yong,
Second Class—Sacred Treasure.
- May 1900 To Ye Ha Yong, Minister and Special Envoy,
Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun.
- January 1901 Prince Ye Chai Soon, Special Envoy,
Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun.
- Nov. 1901 Pak Chei Soon, Major-General for Manœuvres,
Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun.
- " " Major I Feui To,
Fourth Class of Sacred Treasure.
- " " I Kug Nyol, Captain,
Fifth Class of the Rising Sun.
- Nov. 1902 Major General Ye Hak Kiun,
Second Class of the Sacred Treasure.
- " " Major Ye Feui To,
Fourth Class of the Rising Sun.
- " " No Paik Nin, Second Lieutenant,
Sixth Class of the Rising Sun.

BY GREAT BRITAIN.

- Dec. 1900 To His Majesty, the Emperor,
Honorary Knight Grand Commander of the Most
Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

BY RUSSIA.

- May 1896 To Min Yong Whan, Special Ambassador to the Coronation of the Tsar.
First Class of the White Eagle, with diamonds.
- " " Yun Chi Ho, Councillor to same Embassy,
Second Class of St. Anne, with diamonds.
- " " Kim Teuk Nion, Ambassador's Private Secretary,
Third Class of St. Anne.
- " " Kim To Il, Interpreter to Embassy,
Third Class of St. Anne.

BY FRANCE.

- March 1897 Yi Yun Yong, Korean Interpreter of the French Legation,
Silver Palms. (Officier d'Académie.)
- October 1900 Min Yong Tchan, Honorary President of the Commission to the Exposition Universelle,
Third Class of the Legion of Honour.
- Nov. " The same,
Golden Palms. (Officier de l'Instruction Publique.)
- March 1902 Ye Pomm Tjin, Envoy Extraordinary, with mission to present to M. Loubet, President of the Republic, the insignia of the Golden Measure.
Third Class of the Legion of Honour.

BY BELGIUM.

- Oct. 19, 1901 To His Majesty the Emperor,
The Grand Cordon of the Military Order of Lèopold.
- " " " Pak Chei Soon, Minister for Foreign Affairs on the occasion of the exchange of the ratifications of the Belgian Korean Treaty,
The Cross of the Commander of the Civil Order of Lèopold.

PART VII.

Some Recent Books Published on or about Korea.

For an extensive list of books on Korea, see Griffis' "The Hermit Nation," and "Bibliographië Coréen" by Maurice Courant.

- | | | |
|------|--|-------------------------------|
| 1880 | Corea, Its History Manners and Customs. | John Ross |
| 1880 | A Forbidden Land. | Ernest Oppert. |
| 1882 | Corea, The Hermit Nation. (3 Editions). | Wm. E. Griffis. |
| 1884 | Corea, Without and Within (Hamel's Narrative). | Wm. E. Griffis. |
| 1888 | Life in Corea. | W. R. Carles. |
| 1888 | Chosen, The Land of the Morning Calm. | Percival Lowell. |
| 1889 | Korean Tales. | H. N. Allen. |
| 1889 | Dictionary of the Korean Language. | H. G. Underwood. |
| 1890 | Grammar of the Korean Language. | H. G. Underwood. |
| 1891 | Korean Treaties, 1876-1889. | Chinese Customs Dept. |
| 1892 | Korean Repository. | F. Ohlinger and Others. |
| 1892 | Korea from its Capital. | Rev. George W. Gilmore, A. M. |
| 1894 | Corean Manual. | James Scott. |
| 1894 | Problems of the Far East. | G. Curzon. |
| 1894 | Korean Grammatical Forms. | James Scott. |

- 1894 Korea and the Sacred White Mountains.
A. E. J. Cavendish and H. E. Gould-Adams.
- 1894 Corea, The Land of the Morning Calm.
Henry Savage Landor.
- 1895 The Far East. Henry Norman.
- 1895 Bibliographie Coréen. Maurice Courant.
- 1895 Korean Games. Stuart Cullin.
- 1895-6-7-8 Korean Repository. H. G. Appenzeller and Others.
- 1896 The China-Japan War. Vladimir.
- 1896 Quaint Korea. Louise Jordan Miln.
- 1897-8 Seoul Independent (Newspaper).
Philip Jaisohn and Others.
- 1897 Every Day Life in Korea. D. L. Gifford.
- 1897 The Korean Government. W. H. Wilkinson. (New Laws)
- 1897 Korea and Her Neighbors. Isabella Bird Bishop.
- 1897 Korean-English Dictionary.
James S. Gale.
- 1898 Fifty Helps for Beginners. Annie L. A. Baird.
- 1898 Korean Sketches. James S. Gale.
- 1898 The New Far East. O. Diosy.
- 1899 An American Girl's Trip to the Orient.
Christine Collbran.

PAMPHLETS.

- 1884 Korea and Her Relations to China, Japan and the United States.
Everett Frazar.
- 1887 Korea in its Relations with China.
W. W. Rockhill.
- 1888 China and Korea. O. N. Denny.
- 1889 Corea and The Powers. Chesney Duncan.

- 1891 Notes on Some of the Laws, Customs and Superstitions
of Korea. W. Woodville Rockhill.
- 1891 Notes on Meteorology of Korea.
C. Waeber.
- 1892 The Imperial Chinese Mission to Korea.
A Secretary.
- 1893 The Bernadou, Allen and Jouy Korean Collections in the
the U. S. National Museum.
Smithsonian Illustrated Report.
Walter Hough.
- 1894 What the Koreans Say About our use of their Language.
Rev. Geo. Heber Jones.
- 1895 Official Report on the Murder of The Queen. Translation.
Korean Repository.
- 1896 Mourning and Burial Rites in Korea.
E. B. Landis, M. D.
- 1896 Three Buddhistic Tracts from Korea.
E. B. Landis, M. D., M.R.A.S.
- 1896 Exorcism of Spirits in Korea.
E. B. Landis, M. D., M.R.A.S.
- 1897 Corean Words and Phrases.
J. W. Hodge.
- 1898 Korean Ginseng. Horace N. Allen.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

- Abdication, 205
 Abruzzi, Duke of, 193
 Advisers, { 163, 190, 197
 { 199, 200, 201
 { 204, 205, 210
 { 224, 232
 "Admiral Nakimoff," 215
 Akidzuki, S. 197, 198
 Aloes, 145
 "Alceste," 151
 "Alaska," 155
 Alexander, Grand Duke, 178
 Alliance, 223, 224, 237
 "Alliance," 182
 "Alert," 183
 Alexeieff, Admiral, { 197
 { 198
 { 200
 { 201
 Alexeieff, Kir. { 202
 { 221
 "l' Alouette," 217
 "Albion," 226
 Allen, E.L.B. 168
 { 168, 170
 { 172, 177
 { 180, 183
 { 184, 186
 Allen, H. N. { 193, 194
 { 198, 200
 { 208, 219
 { 220, 234
 { 238, 268
 "Alacrity," 227
 Amsterdam, 150
 "Lord Amhers," 151
 American Trading Co. { 165
 { 167
 Andrews, Bishop, 179
 Anju, 191
 Anniversary { 219, 225
 { 227, 229
 { 231
 Appenzeller, H.G. { 173
 { 226
 Arabs, 145, 146
 Arsenal, 153, 164, 202
 Arnous, H. G. 162
 Arms { 147, 160, 164
 { 167, 214, 216
 { 222
 Arbitration, 221, 234
 Asan, 169, 188, 189, 236
 Aston, W. G. 160, 165
 Asayama, K. 208
 Asiatic Society, 211
 Asahi, 218.
 "Asama," 218
 "Auderkeres," 149
 Audiences, 226, 231, 235
 Avison, Dr. O.R. 170
 Bassil Hall, 151
 Bassils Bay, 151
 "Barbara Taylor," 157
 Balbirney, Capt. 164
 Baber, E. C. 172
 Banks { 183, 197, 198, 202
 { 204, 210, 212, 213
 { 224
 "Baltimore," 188
 Barrett, Jno. 197, 226
 Baelz, Dr. 209
 Band, 214, 219
 Bauld, Mr. 222
 Bayle, Admiral, 225
 Battery, 228
 Bauer, Mr. 228
 Battle of Anju, 191
 " Asan, 189
 " Chemulpo, 236
 " Pengyang, 190

- Battle carts, 248
 Baldock, Dr. E. H. 181
 "Barfleur," 216
 Berneux, Rev. 151, 153
 "Benicia," 155,
 Bekofsky, Mr. 162
 Bernadou, J. B. 163, 169
 Beans, 179, 185
 Beigeleben, Baron R. de 183
 Becker, Capt. A. R. 186
 Bendemann, Admiral, 220
 Bellescize, Baron G. de 222
 Berteaux, F. 225
 "Bianca Porzia," 158, 159
 Bickersteth, Bishop 176
 Bible Society, 194
 Birukoff, Mr. 196
 Bishop, Mrs. 198
 "Bismarck Furst," 220, 227
 Blanc, Bishop 180
 Bland, T. D. 212, 214
 "Blenheim," 226
 Boundaries, 145
 Borioni, Mr. 162
 Bonsal, S. 194
 Bourdaret, E. 197
 { 199, 203
 { 209, 210
 Bostwick, H. R. { 212, 221
 { 227, 234
 { 236
 Bostwick, F. F. 224
 Bodoliere, Admiral, 200
 Bohljahn, J. 205
 Boxer trouble, 211, 212
 "Bohr," 218
 Books published, See "Lists"
 Boussole Island, 150
 Broughton Bay, 153
 Broughton, Capt. 150
 Brandt, von 155, 185
 Bradley, W. D. 179
 Brokers Guild, 180, 181
 { 186, 196
 Brown, J. McL. { 201, 214
 { 223
 Brown, A. J. 216
 Bryner, J. 198
 Brinckmeier, R. 199
 Brenan, B. 200
 Bruce, Admiral, 216
 Bridge, Admiral, 219, 227
 Breckinridge, Gen. 220
 Brewster, Capt. A. W. } 220
 } 222
 "Brooklyn," 220
 Budler, H. 166, 174
 Bunker, D. A. 174, 175
 Budget, 192
 Bullet, Admiral, 202
 Buck, A. E. 228
 { 142, 150
 Catholic { 183, 200
 Church, { 204, 213
 { 228, 233
 Camphor, 145
 Calais, Rev. 153
 Carles, W. R. 165, 170, 268
 Cambell, C. W. 176, 178
 Caldwell, Lieut. 185
 Cavendish, Mr. 186
 Carpenter, Admiral, 190
 Carpenter, F. G. 188
 Calendar, 195
 Carley, W. T. 199
 { 199, 203
 { 209, 210
 Collbran, H. { 212, 221
 { 227, 230
 { 234, 236
 Collbran, Cristine, 230
 Carriages, 216
 Cazalis, A. 217
 Cecil, Capt. 152
 Cemetery, 180, 186, 189
 { 147, 148
 { 150, 151
 Christians, { 152, 153
 { 154, 158
 { 233
 Chosen, 146, 201
 Columbus, 146

- Cheichu, 146
 Chinchu, 148
 Chullado, 151, 152
 Chaston, J. H. 151, 152
 Cholera, { 152, 175, 184
 193, 225, 227
 228
 "China," 154
 "Chusan," 255
 Chemulpo, { 158, 159, 160
 163, 165, 166
 167, 168, 175
 184, 195, 202
 Chen Shu Tang, 164, 172
 Chyo Pyung Ha, 162
 Chyo Shin Hui, 176
 Chyo Min Hui, 214
 Chyo Pyung Sik, { 212
 216
 229
 232
 Chey Yung Ha, { 224, 225
 226, 227
 "Christoforo }
 Columbo" 171, 193
 Chairs in Palace, { 186
 187
 190
 Chinese forces, 188
 Chinda, S. 192
 Chirol, V. 198
 Chrisanoff, Rev. 207
 Chinampo, 200, 201, 236
 Chiksan, 212
 "Chow Chow Foo," 217
 Chalmers, J. L. 218, 232
 "Chiyoda," 236
 Chunchu, 147, 161, 188
 Cigarette Factory, 210
 "Cincinnati," 237
 Clerc, B. 150
 Clifford Inlet, 150
 Clark, B. 164
 Clemencet, E. 207
 Club, 181, 188, 218, 231
 Compass, 146
 "Colorado," 155
 Cowan, Dr. F. 159
 Cooper, C. H. 160, 164
 Consular and Diplomatic
 List, See "Lists"
 { 158, 159
 160, 162
 163, 168
 171, 176
 Consulates { 178, 198
 Established, { 199, 211
 214, 223
 224, 229
 See "Lists"
 Consular Courts { 183, 207
 217, 231
 232
 { 167, 172
 173, 192
 196, 197
 198, 200
 Concessions, { 203, 205
 206, 208
 209, 210
 211, 212
 213, 214
 215
 Cogordan, F. G. 174
 Courant, M. 180, 186, 189
 Corfe, Bishop, { 181, 182
 184, 213
 Cockerill, Col. 194
 Council of State, 198
 Confucianists, 191, 198
 Coaling Station, 200
 Coffee Plot, 205
 Conger, E. H. 219
 Cossato, Lt. C. F. di, 229
 Counterfeiting, 230
 Coal, 183, 232
 Coronation, See "Aniver-
 sary"
 Cossacks, 237
 Crown Prince, 156
 Crawford, Mr. 162
 Craviosa, Capt. 175

- Creelman, J. 191
 Cranston, Bishop, 205
 Cremazy, L. 211
 Customs, { 162, 172
 { 214, 265
 Cummins, Col. 177
 Curzon, G. 184, 268
 Cuvelier, M. 220, 223
 Cuvellier, L. 232
 Cyril, Prince, 229
 Dagelet Island, 150, 167
 Davis, Miss L. 184
 Davis, R. H. 178
 Davies, Rev. 179
 Dauge, A. 232
 Deerhorn, 145
 Dennis, G. 150
 "Derouledé," 154
 Deshler, D. W. 165
 Denny, O. N. 174
 Deer Island, 204
 "Deutschland," 208
 Decorations, { 212, 213
 { 215, 229
 { 237, 238
 { 266
 Decapitation, 219
 Debuchi, Mr. 238
 Diedricht, Mr. 170
 Dinsmore, H. A. 176, 180
 Dimitrevsky, P. A. { 182
 { 208
 { 209
 Diederichs, Admiral, 200
 Diplomatic List, See "Lists"
 Dolmens, 267
 Dompke, M. J. 171
 Doubassoff, Admiral, 202
 Dutch, 145, 149, 151
 Duncan, C. 162
 Dye, Wm. McE. 177, 194
 Dye, J. H. 196
 Dynamite, 213
 Eckert, F. 214, 219, 226
 "Edgar," 194
 Edinburg, 151
 Ehlers, Otto, 184
 Eitaki, H. 190
 Eklundt, C. F. 219
 { 167, 176
 { 203, 205
 Electric Plant, { 219, 222
 { 227, 234
 { 236
 Ellers, Dr. 175
 "Elba," 236
 Emperor, { 152, 201, 202
 { 203, 208, 212
 { 219, 224, 225
 "Emperor," 154
 Empress, 205, 220, 235
 Emeutes, 160, 161, 168, 170
 Emigration, 230, 231
 { 145, 146, 147
 { 148, 153, 157
 { 159, 162, 163
 Envoys, { 170, 171, 176
 { 177, 180, 181
 { 191, 193, 199
 { 212, 221, 225, 230
 "Entrecasteaux," 225
 Eui Wha, Prince, 193, 198
 Evans, Admiral, 227
 Expositions, { 182, 184, 193
 { 212, 221, 226
 Farm, 165
 Fassett, J. S. 193, 202
 Faure, M. 222
 Ferreol, Bishop, 151, 152
 Feron, Rev. 152
 Fisheries, { 163, 183, 209
 { 210, 212, 222
 Fire, { 213, 214, 221, 222
 { 223
 "Flying Fish," 161
 Flag, 187, 233
 Flanagan, J. G. 207, 217
 Fleet, { 147, 154, 155, 188
 { 218, 236
 Foote, L. H. { 162, 163
 { 167, 169
 { 170

- Foote, Rev. 205
 Fontenay, Vicomte de, 235
 Foreign Office, } 162, 190
 } 260
 Foreshore, 202, 213, 231
 Ford, C. M. 178
 Forcclosure, 227
 Foulk, G. C. } 163, 165, 166
 } 169, 170, 173
 } 175
 Fourmier, Capt. 158
 Foster, Bishop, 186
 Fowler, Bishop, 178
 Fox, H. H. 184, 186
 Frandin, H. 183
 Frampton, G. R. 213
 Fraser, E. H. 182
 Frazar, E. 165
 Freemantel, Admiral, 186
 Francesetti, Count Ugo di
 Malgra, 222, 229
 Francesetti, Countess, 229
 Fukuta, S. 160
 Furuya, Mr. 237
 Fulford, H. E. 176, 178
 Futaguchi, Y. 195
 Fukui, M. 212
 "Furst Bismarck," 220, 227
 Fuginami, Mr. 238
 Gardner, C. T. 187
 Garfield, S. 202
 Galloway, Bishop, 228
 Gerards, Theo, 149
 "General Sherman," } 153
 } 154
 Geissler, Admiral, 227, 228
 Gilmore, G. W. 174, 268
 Ginseng, 145, 174, 224
 Gloria, Alex. 150
 "La Glorie," 152, 153
 Glanfield, Mr. 162
 Glass works, 167, 222
 Gold, { 145, 159, 164, 179
 { 192, 197, 200, 205
 { 206, 211, 212, 213
 Gold Standard, 214
 Godfrey, D. 150
 Gorschalki, A. 164
 Gottsche, Dr. 166
 Gowland, W. 167
 Goodsell, Bishop, 182
 Gould-Adams, 186
 Goffe, H. 209
 "Goliath," 226
 Griffis, Wm. E. 142, 268
 "Greta," 154
 Grouchetsky, Mr. 177
 Greathouse, { 181, 186
 } 199, 205
 C. R. { 209
 Gregorian Calandar, 195
 Grierson, Dr. 205
 Grenfell, Admiral, 226
 Gutzlaff, Rev. C. 151
 "Guerriere," 154
 Guerin, M. 178, 182
 Guerville, A. B. de 191
 Gubbins, J. H. 215, 218, 221
 { 223
 { 226
 Gunzburg, Baron de, { 233
 { 234
 Guards, See "Marine
 Guards"
 Hagihara, M. 195
 Hagiwara, S. } 218, 230
 } 235, 237
 "Hairiong," 174
 Hall, Basil, 151
 Hall, Sir James, 151, 154
 Hallifax, T. E. 163, 169, 187
 Hamel, H. 150, 268
 { 151, 171
 Hamilton—Port, { 176, 202
 { 227
 Hanabusa, Y. } 155, 158
 } 160, 161
 Harimoto, Lt. 160
 Hashiguchi, N. 176, 193
 Hayashi, G. { 179, 206, 214
 { 222, 223, 231
 { 233, 237

- Hague Conference, 223
 Hair Cutting, 195
 Hara, T. 197
 Haraguchi, Gen. 235
 Hawaii, 203, 231
 Heard, A. 180, 182, 185
 "Helena," 227
 Helens Island, 151
 Hendrix, Bishop, 194
 Henry, Prince, 205, 208
 Hermit Nation, 141, 142
 Herod, J. R. 186
 Heron, J. W. 171
 "Hertha," 155
 Hess, C. W. 232
 Hesse-Wartegg, 187
 Hideyoshi, 147, 148
 Hillier, W. C. 179, 198
 Hildebrandt, Admiral, 211
 Hioki, E. 189
 Hisamidzu, S. 179, 201
 Holme Ringer, 198
 Hongkong & Shanghai
 Bank, 198
 "Honolulu," 203
 Horton, Dr. 175
 Hospitals, { 170, 174
 { 181, 230
 Hsu Soo Peng, 208, 209, 214
 Hsu Tai Shen, 221
 Hulbert, H. B. 166, 174, 200
 Hunt, J. H. 172
 Hunt, Leigh, S. J. 193, 196
 Hutchison, { 173, 185,
 W. D. F. { 187, 218
 Hutton's Island, 151
 Hydrophobia, 216, 222
 Hymn, National, 226
 Ichioka, Mr. 238
 Iditti, Gen. 235, 237
 "Idzumo Maru," 183
 Ijuin, H. 208
 Imbert, Bishop, 151, 152
 Immigrants, 143
 Indemnity, { 173, 181, 185
 { 217, 223
 { 157, 192
 { 201, 203
 Independence, { 206, 207
 { 224
 Independence Arch, 192
 Independent { 196
 Newspaper, {
 Inouye, Admiral, 157
 { 157, 169
 Inouye, Count, { 191, 193
 { 194
 Inouye, Capt. 177, 238
 Interpreters, 205
 Invasion, 145, 146, 169
 Inviolability, 179
 Ishii, K. 198, 201
 "Isle," 194
 Ito, Marquis, 171, 237
 Iyemitsu, 148
 "Izumi," 218
 Jaeger, Dr. F. 184
 Jafray, R. 165
 Jaine de Bourbon, { 213
 Prince, {
 Jaisohn, Dr. P. { 191, 196
 { 204
 James, Capt. 154
 Jans, G. 150
 Jansen, Rev. 152
 Japanese forces, { 188, 189
 { 190, 236
 Jardine, Matheson, 164
 Jingu, Kogo, 145
 Johnson, O. 184.
 Joly, H. B. 200, 204
 Jordan, J. N. 198, 221, 230
 Jouy, P. L. 163
 Joyce, Bishop, 197
 Jozeau, Rev. 190
 Junkin, Rev. 184
 Kajiya, T. 181, 184
 Kalinofsky, Mr. 179
 Kalitzky, F. A. 191
 Kangwha, { 145, 149, 153
 { 155, 157, 213
 "Kasegi," 218

- Kato, G. 147
 Kato, M. } 191, 196, 197
 } 199, 224
 Kawagita, Mr. 181
 Kawakami, T. 208, 212
 Kehrberg, P. } 183, 187
 } 188, 196
 Kellar, T. T. 217
 Kempermann, Mr. 174
 Kenmure, A. 194
 Kenoye, Prince, 219
 "Kentucky," 227
 Ker, W. P. 182
 Kerosene, 203, 219
 Keyserling, Count, 208
 Khoradadbeh, 145
 "Kien Chan," 154
 Kim Hak Oo, 191
 Kim Man Su, 214
 Kim Hong Niuk, } 203, 204
 } 205, 206
 Kim Ok Kiun, } 168, 170
 } 173, 187
 Kim, Paul & Jacques, 150
 Kim, Thos, 150
 Kim Yung Chun, 214
 Kim Yun Sik, 203
 King Edward, 227
 King, H. F. 190
 King, The, } 146, 147, 152
 } 153, 156, 181
 } 186, 190, 191
 "Kinshiu," 218
 Kioto, 147
 Kitan, 145
 Kiung Sang Do, 157
 Kniffler, Mr. 162
 Knott, M. 162
 Koh Hui Kyung, 217
 Koh Yung Hui, 215
 Kojeido Island, 211
 Kokubo, S. 210
 Komatsu, Prince, 198
 Komura, J. 194, 197, 220
 Kondo, M. 158, 170, 176
 Konishi, Gen. 147
 Korai, 142
 Korea, 142
 "Korietz," 236
 Korotcrokoff, J. 213
 "Kowshing," 189
 Kraus, F. 170
 Krebbs, Mr. 162
 Krien, F. } 176, 180
 } 183, 207
 Krumm, R. 205
 Kublai Khan, 146
 Kubo, S. 209
 "Kumagawa," 226
 Kunsan, 204, 208, 209
 Kurino, M. 173
 Kuroda, Gen. 157
 Kuroki, Gen. 237
 Kusonose, Col. 190
 Kwan Chai Hyen, 183
 Kwatcho, Prince, 218
 "Kyengchae," 216
 Ladage, Mr. 162
 "La Glorie," 152, 153
 Lake, G. W. 205, 207, 217
 Land, 230, 232
 Landre, Rev. 153
 "La Perouse," 150
 Lapeyriere, J. 197, 221, 232
 "Laplace," 154
 Laporte, E. 162, 218
 Laucht, Mr. 162
 "La Victorieuse," 152, 153
 Lazareff, Port, 152, 159
 "Lebrethon," 154
 Lee, Maj. 177
 Lefevre, G. } 186, 187
 } 202, 219
 Legendre, C. W. } 180, 183
 } 209
 "Leipzig," 164
 Levtschenke, Rev. 207
 Liaou Tung, 145, 162
 Library, 210, 221, 225
 Lighthouses, 221, 232
 Li Hung Chang, } 156, 159
 } 171

- Likin, 168, 230
 Lists,
 Diplomatic and Consular
 American, 248
 Belgian, 259
 British, 250
 Chinese, 256
 French, 255
 German, 252
 Italian, 259
 Japanese, 241
 Korean, 261
 Russian, 253
 Books, 268
 Decorations conferred, 266
 "Korean, Foreign Office," 260
 Korean, Customs, 265
 Loans, { 173, 184, 192
 { 215, 217, 222
 "Lombardia," 229
 Long, C. C. 177, 178
 Louis, L. 214
 Lovatt, W. N. 162
 Low, U. S. Minister, 155
 Lowell, P. 163, 268
 Luca, F. de 166
 Lumber, 203
 "Lynx," 158
 Macao, 150
 Macket, Mr. 162
 Maertens, A. 164
 Maistre, Rev. 152
 Mallalieu, Bishop, 183
 Manchus, 148, 149
 "Maria Theresia," 216
 "Marco Polo," 227
 { 169, 175
 { 178, 181
 { 188, 189
 { 194, 195
 Marine Guards, { 197, 203
 { 204, 207
 { 208, 235
 { 236
 Martel, E. { 219, 193
 { 230
 Martyrs, 150, 153
 Masampo, { 204, 208
 { 209, 211
 { 217, 236
 Match works, 167
 Matsui, K. 188
 Matunine, N. 204
 Maubant, P. M. { 151
 { 152
 Maximow, A. 200
 Mayeda, K. { 158
 { 161
 Mayema, Mr. 237
 McCaslin Capt. 153
 McClay, Rev. 166
 McDonald Sir, C. { 195
 { 199
 McGill, Dr. 216
 McKay, Wm. 176
 McKinley President, 220
 McNair, Capt. 177
 McRay, Rev. 205
 Medals, 219
 Merrill, H. F. 172
 Meyer, E. { 166, 173, 176
 { 184, 200, 205
 Middleton, & Co. 167
 Mikado, 145
 { 177
 { 185
 Military Instructors, { 198
 { 199
 { 200
 { 204
 Mimashi, K. 212, 237
 Mines, { 164, 179, 192, 197
 { 200, 202, 203, 205
 { 206, 208, 211, 212
 { 213, 231, 237
 Mino Capt, T. 185
 Mint, 170, 212, 214
 Min Chong Mook, 223
 Min Chul Hoon, 214
 Min Sang Ho, 199

- Min Yong Chan, 212, 223
 Min Yong Don, 214
 Min Yong Ik, { 163, 165
 { 168, 201
 { 193, 195
 Min Yong Whan, { 196, 199
 { 208
 { 142, 143
 { 150, 151
 { 152, 153
 { 158, 168
 { 170, 171
 { 176, 177
 Missionaries, { 179, 180
 { 181, 184
 { 188, 190
 { 191, 193
 { 194, 205
 { 207, 208
 { 233
 Mitchell, J. F. 168
 Miura, Capt. J. 175
 Miura, Viscount, 193
 Miyamoto, H. { 174, 180
 { 182
 { 162
 { 163
 { 167
 Moellendorf, P. G. { 168
 { 172
 { 173
 { 216
 Moersell, F. H. 162
 Mo Hah Kwan, 149
 Mokpo, 200, 201, 213, 235
 Monaco, A. 227, 234
 Mongols, 146
 "Monocacy," 155, 162, 189
 Montecuccoli Admiral, 216
 Montreal Island, 151
 Monoplies, 192
 Moore Bishop, 216, 226,
 Morgan, E. V. { 141, 211
 { 215
 Morgan, F. A. 184
 Morgan Pritchard, 206, 211
 Morikawa, J. 209
 Morse, J. R. { 182, 183
 { 192, 196
 { 199
 Mortgage, 227
 "Moukden," 236
 Mourning, 233, 235
 { 172
 Muehlensteth, H. J. { 221
 { 222
 Murray Sound, 151
 Muroto, Y. 184
 Musselmen, 145
 Mutel, Bishop, 180
 Muto, S. 209
 Nabeshima, Gen. 148
 Nakabayashi, Mr. 162
 Nakagawa, T. 182
 Nakamura, T. 208, 209
 Nails, 145
 Nam Han, 149
 "Nanzing," 164
 Navy, Korean, 232
 Neutrality, { 148, 189
 { 204, 235
 Newell, J. J. 222
 "New Orleans," { 217, 220
 { 227
 Newell, W. A. 173
 "New York," 228
 Nicholas, Rev. 207
 Nickels, 221, 223, 224
 Ninde, Bishop, 191
 Nodzu, S. 197, 237
 Nosse, T. 183, 209
 Oath, Royal, 191
 O'Connor, Sir N. 183, 186
 Ogawa, M. 207
 Oishi, M. 184, 185
 Okabe, M. 237
 Oku, Y. 167
 Om, Lady, 201, 205, 220
 Oppert Ernest, { 153, 154
 { 268
 Oriental Consolidated Min-
 ing Co. 193, (See Mines)

- Osborne, W. Mc. 218
 "Ossipee," 169, 175, 177
 Otori, F. 28
 Otori, K. 186, 189
 Ottewill, H. A. 203, 204
 Paddock, G. 218, 220, 234
 Pagoda, 146
 Pak Chai Soon, { 221, 222
 { 223, 230
 Pak Chung Yang, 176, 180
 Pak Yong Hio, 191, 192
 "Palos," 155, 174, 218
 Palumbo, Admiral, 227
 Pansa, A. 182
 Parker, E. H. 171, 175
 Parker, Wm. H. 174, 175
 Parkes, Sir H. 164, 165, 173
 "Pascal," 236
 Paul, E. B. 157
 Pauling, Rev. E. C. 191
 Pavlow, A. { 207, 208, 210
 { 215, 226, 234
 Payeur, Capt. 214
 Peace, 146
 "Pearl," 175
 Pearls, 175
 Pedlers, 206, 207, 235
 "Pegasus," 159
 Peng Yang, { 147, 148, 154
 { 190, 204, 210
 { 223, 236, 237
 Pekin Pass, 149
 Persecutions, 150
 Perry, Commodore, 153
 Petitnicholas, Rev. 152
 "Petrel," 185, 194
 Phythian, Capt. 165
 Pichon, M. S. 217
 Pieters, J. 149, 150
 Pierce, W. I. 179
 Plancy, V. C. de { 176, 178
 { 196, 210
 { 214, 217
 { 235
 Pokotilow, D. 198
 Pope, The, 151
 Polianofsky, Z. { 196, 218
 { 235
 Port Arthur, 236
 Port Hamilton { 151, 171
 { 176, 202
 { 227
 Ports, Open { 200, 201, 202
 { 204, 208
 { 165, 168, 169
 { 173, 186, 187
 Post Office, { 192, 199, 206
 { 207, 210, 215
 { 222
 Potatoes, 151
 Potiata, Col. 198
 Pottier, Admiral, 217
 Pourthie, Rev. 152
 Powder Mill, 174
 Power, T. W. 188
 Preston, Capt. 153
 Priests, { 150, 151, 152, 153
 { 154, 158, 180, 181
 { 190, 217
 Prisons, 228
 Prisoners, 149
 "Primauguet," 154
 Protocol, of Feb. 23, 237
 "Providence," 150
 Queen, { 146, 152, 161, 175
 { 180, 190, 194, 195
 { 202
 Queen of Belgium, 228
 { 145, 146, 151
 { 157, 158, 178
 Quelpart, { 181, 217, 218
 { 223, 227
 { 228
 Queue, 149
 Rabec, M. 223
 { 183, 192, 196
 { 197, 199, 202
 Railways, { 203, 205, 207
 { 209, 219, 215
 { 228, 233, 237
 Rankin, D. C. 231
 Red Cross, 236

- Shibusawa, Baron, { 202
204
213
224
- Shibusawa, "Notes," } 224
233
- Shidehara, K. 207, 213
- "Shikishima," 218
- Shimamura, H. 161, 167
- Shinjo, Y. 209
- Shinobu, J. 209
- Shinra, 145
- Shiokawa, M. 237
- Shogun, 149
- Siemon, Rev. 152
- Silk Culture, 164
- Sill, J. M. B. { 187, 193
198, 200
215
- Skerctt, Admiral, 188, 189
- "Skobelev," 166
- Skrydloff, Admiral, 215
- Slavery, 173
- Smallpox, 234
- Smith, W. L. 230
- Soh Kwan Pom, 191, 195
- Sokoff, S. 210
- Songdo, 147, 148, 208, 209
- Sontag, A. 211
- Soyeda, S. 161
- "Spar-wehr," 149
- Sperry, Capt. C. S. 217
- Speyer, A. de, { 171, 195
200, 202
204
- Standard Oil Co., 203, 219
- St. John, Capt. 152
- Stein, E. } 192, 196, 209
226, 232, 233
- Steinbeck, Mr. 164
- Stevens, Wm. H. 214
- Storied Buildings, 221
- "Stosch," 160
- Strelbitsky, Col. 233
- Stripling, A. B. } 162, 172
199
- Students, } 159, 162
163, 234
- Sugimura, F. 162, 175, 182
- Sujin, 145
- Sundius, A. J. 207
- Sun Key Won, 198, 215
- "Sungari," 236
- Sungchin, } 147, 204, 208
209, 212
- "Surprise," 153, 217
- Survey Bureau, 205
- "Swatara," 160
- Swearer, Rev. W. C. 226
- "Swinger," 157
- "Sylvia" 152, 157
- Tai Han, 142, 201
- Taiko, } 147, 181, 212
214, 216, 217
- Tai Won Khun, { 161, 172
183, 189
203
- Takahira, K. 171, 176
- "Takasago," 233
- Takesoye, G. 162
- Taketomi, Lt. H. 181
- "Talbot," 226, 236
- Tam Na, 145, 146
- "Tardiff," 154
- Tartars, 149
- Tatsuta, K. 180
- Taibles, Max, 174
- Tate, Rev., 184
- Tax, 230
- Telegraph lines, { 162, 165
171, 172
173, 178
215, 223
- Tessier, S. 233
- Theodorick, C. 150
- "Ticonderoga," 158
- "Tiger," 227, 228
- Tigers, 179, 230
- Timber, 168, 198, 215, 234
- Togo, Admiral, 218
- "Tokiwa," 218

- Tong Haks, { 185, 188, 191
 193, 213
 Tong Nai, 147, 158
 Tong, S. Y. 162, 163
 Torture, 196, 206
 Townsend, W. D. { 165, 168
 169, 173
 174
 Trade, 146, 148, 157, 178
 Trade Regulations, 157
 Travers, Mr. 174
 { 145, 152, 157
 158, 159, 160
 161, 162, 163
 164, 155, 166
 168, 170, 171
 Treaties, { 172, 174, 175
 176, 178, 180
 183, 186, 190
 197, 208, 209
 210, 211, 215
 220, 226, 227
 237-See Treaties
 Tremoulet, M. 213
 "Trenton," 163, 165
 Tribute, 145, 146, 148, 149
 Tsui Jaques, 150
 Tsushima, 146, 148, 155
 Tycoon, 148
 Typhoid, 230
 Umidju, M. 170
 Underwood, H. G. { 171
 175
 268
 Union, Seoul, 178
 "Unyo," 157
 Uro San, 148
 Usagawa, Col. 198
 Uyeno, S. 184
 "Variag," 236
 Vay de Vaya, Count, 230
 Viaduct, 228
 "Vicksburg," 227
 "Victorieuse, la," 152, 153
 Vidal, Capt. 216
 Vincart, L. 215, 220, 223, 229
- "Virginie," 152
 "Vitiaz," 185
 "Vittor Pisani," 158
 "Wachusett," 154
 Waeber, C. { 166, 172, 187
 188, 194, 197
 199, 229, 234
 Wada, Dr. 237
 Wakefield, C. E. S. 218
 Walsham, Sir, J. 173
 { 145, 146, 147
 148, 149, 152
 War, { 154, 155, 167
 170, 188, 189
 190, 236
 Warren, Bishop, 177
 Watanabe, B. 175
 Watanabe, Capt. F. 182
 Watanabe, Maj. T. 199
 Water works, 220, 221
 Watters, T. 175
 Weiju, { 153, 197, 225
 234, 235, 237
 Weipert, H. 211, 234
 Welch, Mr. 162
 Wetteree, F. 149
 Wetteree, J. 149
 Whal Pin Tong, 220
 Whales, 209, 210
 Whanghai, 153 233,
 "Whangtai," 202
 Wiles, Dr. J. 181
 Wilkinson W. H. 186, 187
 Willes, Admiral, 160
 Willis, R. 192, 200
 Wilson, Bishop 205
 Windsor Castle, 153
 Wireless Telegraph, 215
 Wogack, Gen. 219
 Wolter, C. 166
 Wonsan, 142
 Woolitang Mr. 162
 Woonsan, 142, 231
 Wrangel, Baron, N. 166
 Wrecks, { 149, 150, 152, 153
 154, 155, 157, 158

- Wrecks, { 159, 183, 185, 189
 Cont'd, { 194, 216, 218, 224
 { 226
 Wright, T. W. 162
 { 145, 156
 Yalu River, { 190, 218
 { 235
 Yamane, Gen. 237
 Yamaza, E. { 191, 192
 { 208, 210
 Yang Wha Chin, { 166, 180
 { 186
 Yasuhiro, 146
 Yhocken, M. 150
 Ye Chai Soon, 193, 203
 Ye Chun Yang, { 192, 193
 { 230
 Ye Hak Kiun, 228
 Ye Ha Yong, 196, 199
 Ye Pom Chin, 195, 197
 Ye Toh Chai, 232
 Ye Wan Yong, 180, 200
 Ye Yong Ik, 231, 237
 Ye Yong Tah, 214
 Y. M. C. A. 222
 Yongampo, 234
 Yongdongpo, 219
 "Yorktown," 194
 Yoshida, Maj. 237
 Yoshitose, 147
 You Key Whan, { 223, 224
 { 225, 226
 { 227
 Yuan Shi Kwai, { 161, 172
 { 173, 180
 { 189
 Yuensan, 142
 Yugi, A. 171
 Yun Che Ho, 163, 192, 196
 "Zaphiro," 235
 Zappe, Eduard, 164
 Zembsch, Capt. { 166, 168
 { 169, 174



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